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No. 1181

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INTERNATIONAL

TURKMEN ATTACKS WESTERN MEDIA

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 4 Sep 81 pp 2,3

[Article by O. Redzhepova, candidate of philosophical sciences, senior scientific associate of the department of philosophy and law of the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen SSR, member of the Philosophical Society of the USSR: "Two Worlds--Two Ideologies: Taking Away the Right to Think"]

[Text] The ideological struggle is a permanent and constantly growing factor in the antagonism of the two socio-political systems. The Report of the Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress emphasizes the visible intensification of the ideological struggle, the more refined and insidious character of the subversive activity of imperialism directed against the socialist countries. During the past few years "the propaganda means of the class enemy have become more active, there has been an intensification in his attempts to exert a corrupting influence on the conscience of the Soviet people." Noting this and other peculiarities of the contemporary battle of ideas, L. I. Brezhnev pointed to the necessity of an appropriate stock-taking of all the new phenomena and circumstances, of the fuller utilization of the enormous possibilities of our propaganda in political-educational work, in the aggressive struggle against anticommunism.

One of the new features characterizing the ideological situation in the West is the putting together of distinctive political propaganda complex, when information services are transformed into an instrument of propaganda of the reactionary domestic and foreign policy of the imperialist states dictated by big capital.

Already V. I. Lenin exposed the hypocritical character of bourgeois "freedom of the press" and noted that capitalists use their wealth to bribe the press, to fabricate and falsify the so-called public opinion. In our times, when anticommunism has been raised to the level of state policy in the countries of imperialism, this phenomenon acquires a qualitatively new, all-embracing character. What is more, we are speaking not only of individual countries, but of the ever greater international coordination of ideological reaction. The threads controlling the large army of bourgeois propagandists extend to Washington, which during the past few years has been directing practically all of the noisy anticommunist and anti-socialist campaigns in the West. The goal of all such campaigns, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, is "to alienate people from socialism."

The head of the Communist Party of the United States, Gus Hall, speaking before the 26th CPSU Congress, rightly emphasized that the big lie has nowadays become "the cornerstone of the very existence of imperialism." "Being generously financed, the ideological kitchen of state monopoly capitalism is staffed with highly-qualified liars and specialists in 'brainwashing,'" said Gus Hall. "They tirelessly attempt to ascribe to the countries of socialism, to the national liberation movement and to the working class, the criminal immorality and inhumanity which is their own and inherent in monopolies." In this way, capitalism, it is more and more evident, manifests itself as an obstacle to social progress.

As a social system capitalism is characterized by such an integral feature as oppression. This proposition of Marxism is daily confirmed by practice, with spiritual oppression being put side by side with material oppression. And in this its anti-human nature is deeply revealed.

Here I would like to emphasize the dependence on the money bag. Not only of those who are directly engaged in spiritual output--artists, writers, journalists, in a word, the creative intelligentsia. It is even more monstrous that capitalism deprives the individual, regardless of his profession, of his most natural right, the right to think, to have his own opinion.

In the contemporary capitalist countries, the monopolies rule not only in the sphere of the production of material wealth. The basic means of information and propaganda also belong to them. For example, four-fifths of the information distributed through the ether and the press in the non-socialist world comes from four large capitalist agencies--Associated Press and United Press International (USA), Reuter (England) and France Presse (France). Eighty percent of the circulation of daily newspapers appearing there, 90 percent of the capacities of radio transmissions of the international range and at least 95 percent of the capacities of television are controlled by a small handful of state monopolist and private capitalist concerns of North America, Western Europe and Japan.

In the United States the intensive process of the concentration of the means of mass information in the hands of the largest monopolies, which take over 50-60 independent publications per year, is continuing. In Canada information to an ever greater extent is becoming the monopoly of two leading newspaper publishing corporations--Thompson Newspaper Limited and (Sauzem) Incorporated, which have taken in hand all periodical publications in English of the four largest trading-industrial and administrative centers of the country and control the lion's share of newspaper production in many other cities. The process of the monopolization of the newspaper-publishing business has reached enormous proportions in the Federal Republic of Germany. No less than 80 percent of the daily circulation of West German newspapers fall under the control of A. C. Springer.

Establishing control over the means of mass information, throwing out on the "news market" a carefully-sifted selection of facts and communications, the monopolists obtain the possibility of shaping the kind of "public opinion" which suits them, of manipulating the minds of hundreds of millions of people. In these conditions the freedom of the press in the much-vaunted "democratic society" of the West turns out to be only the limited freedom in one's own way to reflect and to foist on

others the views of the class made up of the small group of people who own the press, the right to think and write "whatever pleases you" as long, of course, as it pleases those who are wealthy and wield power.

'The masters of the newspaper empires and the heads of the radio and television corporations, naturally, have a strong affinity for the ideological views of their class brothers, above all the representatives of the military-industrial complex, which more and more penetrates the state organs and increases its evil influence on all aspects of public life in the West, including control of the ideology. Thus there takes place a union, as it were, of the government, the military-industrial complex and the means of information and propaganda.

Even according to the testimony of some bourgeois authors, this ideological apparatus of the state acts to dull the minds of large masses of workers. The individual is deprived of the possibility and the requirement to think, to analyze. "They compel reason to be silent," wrote MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE last year. "And when people lose the ability to act on the basis of reason, the end of any freedom is at hand."

The famous West German writer Guenter Wallraff, having worked for a long time in the editorial office of the Springer BILD newspaper, exposed the mechanism of desinformation and spiritual enslavement, of which he had made a close study, in a book about which he said: "I have written a book about violence of a special kind, about spiritual violence for which bottles with an explosive mixture and machine-guns are not necessary. The victims of this violence are people, their thoughts and feelings, their dignity." The majority of the people in the countries of capitalism do not suspect this, but even if the reader knows how much poison of desinformation the newspaper contains, he nevertheless has to buy it because there is no other.

Many writers, journalists, artists, and film directors in the Federal Republic of Germany, who are familiar with the propaganda kitchen, acknowledge what a distance separates the constitutional provision concerning freedom of the press and information from actual reality. In their view, it is not prohibition but manipulation which is the most dangerous form of censorship in bourgeois society. Those very "scissors in the head", as forced censorship is termed in the Federal Republic of Germany, hiding under the false slogan of "freedom of the press".

No less brutal a form of censorship is censorship by virtue of changing the proprietor, for example, of a newspaper, or censorship of the closed mouth, when a publication is temporarily or entirely closed down.

Capitalism is a system where everything is sold and bought, including "freedom of the press". The brilliant lines of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" have hardly become obsolete today: "Under freedom within the limits of the present bourgeois productive relations they understand freedom of trade, freedom of buying and selling!" "In the icy water of egotistical calculation," wrote Marx and Engels about the bourgeoisie, "it heated for a while the sacred tremble of religious ecstasy, chivalrous enthusiasm, and petty-bourgeois sentimentality. It converted the personal dignity of the individual into an exchange value and put in

the place of numerous granted and acquired freedoms the single unscrupulous freedom of trade."

Why not sell public opinion if it has become unprofitable for one monopolist of the word, while the checkbook of another allows him to buy an information agency together with the building of the editorial board, the desks and the staff of contributors? Even if this newspaper is a national symbol of the country, it goes over into foreign hands. The most striking illustration of this, if you like, is the sale of the English newspaper THE TIMES to the Australian newspaper magnate Rupert Murdoch in February of this year. For about two centuries THE TIMES served as the model of intellectual English journalism and was as integral an attribute of Great Britain as the tower clock of Big Ben or Westminster Palace. And here this mouthpiece of Britain--the country famous for its devotion to tradition--is sold by auction. The new owner of THE TIMES plans to discharge almost 600 polygraphic workers and journalists working on the paper.

Capitalism signifies the material and spiritual enslavement not only of individual people, but of whole nations. Colonialism collapsed politically under the blows of the national liberation struggle of the peoples. The tasks of the second phase of this struggle--the achievement of economic independence--are being solved. But imperialism is many-sided and the struggle against spiritual colonialism has now become the current task of the young developing states. "The strengthening of the independence of the countries that have liberated themselves does not suit the imperialists," said comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. "By a thousand ways and methods they try to attach these countries to themselves in order to dispose more freely of their natural resources, to use their territory in their strategic conceptions."

One of these ways, to which the West is attributing increasingly greater significance, is the ideological penetration in the developing countries.

Most of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are characterized by the extremely weak development of the means of mass information and propaganda, which makes them completely dependent with respect to information. The peoples of these countries are forced to look at the world through the eyes of their former masters. Any demagogical slogans about the "freedom of exchange" of information, about its "free flow" only conceal the one-sided character of this flow, the domination over the information market of the nonsocialist world by the Western powers, which possess powerful means for collecting and transmitting news in the world.

The broad ideological expansion of the imperialist powers in the developing countries aims at influencing the peoples of these countries in conformity with the class interests of imperialism. Using such methods as desinformation, slander, falsification and ideological diversions, the Western information services attempt to cast slurs on the real socialism in the USSR and the other socialist countries, to embellish capitalism, to discredit the national liberation movement, to distort the character of the progressive socio-political processes taking place in the developing countries. Of such nature, for example, are the slanderous campaigns of Western propaganda with respect to Afghanistan, Kampuchea, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

The struggle of the developing countries against the information imperialism of the West expresses itself in different forms. It is the closing of the relay station of the BBC in Malaysia and the expulsion of its correspondents from Malta, the closing of correspondent points of information corporations of the West in some Asian countries. It is the creation of a pool of information agencies of the non-associated countries, which has the purpose to promote the expansion of the exchange of information among its participants. It is the activity of the young states in the United Nations and UNESCO directed toward the creation of a "new international information order," toward the achievement of the right of these countries to have their own voice in the system of international information.

In September 1979 an International Seminar of Journalists was held in Tashkent to exchange experience in regard to the development of mass information organs and the training of cadres in journalism--a seminar at which the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America were especially broadly represented. In the greeting of comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the participants in the seminar it was stated that the Soviet people regard with understanding and sympathy the aspiration of the peoples of these countries to create their own organs of information, to put an end to "spiritual imperialism". It is symptomatic that such a representative seminar was held in Uzbekistan, a former colony of Tsarist Russia, which under the conditions of socialism within a short historical period has attained enormous progress in the sphere of culture, in particular in the development of the means of mass information. Understandable is also the interest with which the participants of the seminar acquainted themselves with the life of the Soviet Central Asian republic. You know, the Western mass information media tirelessly distribute slanderous myths in the non-socialist parts of Asia about the fate of the Central Asian people of the USSR.

The imperialist propaganda, which pictures the "poor" living conditions of the Soviet Uzbeks, Turkmen, Tadzhiks, Kirghiz and other peoples who supposedly find themselves in political and economic dependence, according to the acknowledgment of bourgeois ideologists themselves, pursues two goals. First of all, to scare away from the Soviet experience the Asian peoples, for whom the problem of socio-political orientation is linked, above all, with the question of the quickest overcoming of all consequences of the colonial past. The experience of the Soviet Central Asian nations shows exactly the path which leads to the effective resolution of this question. Secondly, directed toward the peoples of the Soviet East, this propaganda must, according to the calculations of the anti-communists, call forth discontent and nationalist opposition among them.

During the Seventies increasingly significant means were allotted for the propaganda of anti-Soviet views on the national problems in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. As the materials of anti-communist publications testify, imperialist propaganda distorting the life of Soviet Central Asia and the historical experience of solving the national question in the USSR will be intensified in the present decade.

The question arises not only with regard to its quantitative increase, but also with regard to the broader involvement of scientific forces in these goals, as well as the perfection of the methods and technique of desinformation. "At the

present time, when it is felt that the political, economic and cultural prestige of the West in Asia is falling, while that of the Soviet Union is growing, we need a reassessment of the entire theory and practice of propaganda in Asia," advises the not unknown Sovietologist G. Wheeler.

The ideological henchmen of imperialism in this way perpetrate concentrated, increasingly refined attempts to encroach upon the right of the young sovereign nations to assess themselves various kinds of phenomena, to have their own judgments and views. The struggle against this most dangerous form of neocolonialism, it appears, will still be one of the most difficult and complicated tasks confronting the developing countries.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the speeches delivered at this Congress by the delegates and guests from the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America convincingly expose the reactionary goals set by anti-communist and anti-Soviet propaganda. The leaders of Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and other developing states gave a high assessment of the Soviet experience of socialist development and underscored its enormous significance for their peoples, for all countries which are orienting themselves towards socialism. They expressed a resolute protest with respect to the slanderous campaign of accusing the Soviet Union and the national liberation forces of international terrorism, unleashed by the new American administration.

The Congress became a clear demonstration of the unity of world socialism and the national liberation movement. Expressing their delight with the successes of the Soviet country and their deep gratitude for the comprehensive aid of the socialist countries, the guests of the 26th CPSU Congress said: "Life has demonstrated that the most effective weapon of the national liberation movement is its union with the USSR since it is precisely this which guarantees national sovereignty, political and economic independence, and social progress." (Ahmed Salim, representative of the Sudanese Communist Party). "On the basis of our own experience we could become convinced that the world socialist system is the natural ally of the national liberation revolutions. The same experience testifies that imperialism is the chief enemy of the national liberation movements." (Saifuddin Ahmed Manika, performing the duties of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh).

As far as the family of Soviet peoples is concerned, it, as was emphasized in the Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU to the Congress, "has become still more cohesive and lives in an even more friendly relationship." The conclusion of comrade L. I. Brezhnev that "the unity of the Soviet nations is today solid as never before" was confirmed in the speeches of many delegates of the congress, who with deep emotion had spoken about the infinite faith of the Soviet peoples in the wise leadership of the party and had resolutely condemned the attempts of imperialist propaganda to distort the essence of Leninist nationality policy, to sow discord among our fraternal peoples.

Capitalism, by encroaching on the sacred right of people and nations to think, represents a threat to their very existence. And in this lies still another reason for its historical doom.

TAJIKS CAMPAIGN TO REDUCE ECONOMIC WASTE

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by V. Smirnov and S. Smirnov: "Economy Is the Reserve of the Five-Year Plan. A United Political Day: A Leninist Friday in Fayzabadskii Rayon"]

[Text] Last Friday a united Political Day was held in the republic. Lectures and discussions, meetings with party and Soviet workers, as well as economic managers took place in all work collectives. "The strictest economy and battle against losses are the reserve of the Five-Year Plan"--this was the topic of the Political Day. There was a great deal of talk about the intensification of the economy, about a solicitous attitude toward the public good.

The economy must be economical--that is the demand of the party, the demand of the time. There are quite a few advanced collectives in the republic which have accumulated rich experience in the struggle for economy in the use of resources, the reduction in the consumption of materials in production. At the same time, wastes and losses of metal are only slowly being reduced at present, little use is being made of secondary resources, production and household waste, and overexpenditure of fuel and electric energy is being permitted.

The economy of raw material and materials is a question of acute urgency not only for industrial enterprises and projects, but also for the village. Of special significance is the improvement of the transportation, storage and processing of agricultural production. This will make it possible to avoid many losses, and for the time being they are significant. The kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises of the republic sustain large losses because of the low quality of production and poor fodder.

In the course of the united political day, a number of possibilities for a more economical and zealous approach to the use of raw material and materials were disclosed in the work collectives.

Today our correspondents relate how the united Political Day went off in Fayzabadskii Rayon.

### In the Staff of the Political Day

On this day, practically the entire working population of the rayon was at lectures, meetings and discussions.

The rayon party committee is the staff of the Political Day. Preparations for holding it began here in advance. Four information groups, headed by the secretaries of the rayon party committee and the chairman of the rayon soviet executive committee, distributed responsibilities and selected places for holding the meetings.

Besides the four basic groups, all economic managers and lecturers of the Society "Znaniye" (Knowledge) were drawn into participation in the Political Day. Almost five dozen lectures, discussions, and meetings took place in the rayon on that day, encompassing practically all of the working population. In the clubs and field-stations of the brigades, talks were held about ways of increasing the efficiency of production. Organizations with small memberships in the republic were also not forgotten. In them discussions were held by non-staff lecturers of the rayon party committee and by party and soviet workers.

Two factors determined the success of the Political Day: the mass character and clear-cut organization. The secretary of the Fayzabadskii Rayon, S. Tagayev, takes the view that there are no trivial details in this undertaking. The organizers of the Political Day were obliged to be informed both about the character of the lecture-hall and the questions which it would be expedient to raise in the course of the meeting.

The rayon party committee also saw to it ahead of time that boxes were located in conspicuous places for the collection of questions and suggestions from the workers, that these questions were really linked to the topic of the upcoming Political Day. They analyzed the state of affairs in the rayon, prepared material on the economy and thrift in agricultural production. Club workers and amateur artists were brought in as participants in the Political Day. Seven agitation brigades of the rayon House of Culture gave concerts in the course of the meetings.

This whole complex of measures guaranteed a high level of organization of the recurrent Leninist Friday. But the concerns of the organizers of the united Political Day do not end with the holding of it. The questions raised by the workers are again analyzed and generalized; they serve as a valuable and living aid in the daily work of the party and the soviets.

### Cost Accounting Is Needed

Where, if not at the main construction project of the republic, with its scope, must we talk about thrift.

There were many people in the evening of 28 August in the recently-constructed

movie theater of the settlement Saripulak. The organizers of the Political Day in Rogun tried to create a bright, memorable atmosphere for the meeting. Before the beginning of the discussion, a book sale was organized and an amateur ensemble performed.

Long before the meetings, the builders of the Rogun GES (Hydroelectric Power Station) were notified about the agenda of the Political Day, boxes for the collection of questions were placed in the most crowded places. Its very theme--about the most important reserve of the Five-Year Plan--attracted. All the more so, as the present state of affairs in the Rogun site calls forth well-grounded concern on the part of all who are involved in the installation of the energy giant on the Vakhsh. For seven months, the US (construction administration) collective "Rogunesstroi" (Rogun Electric Power Station Construction) underfulfilled construction and assembly work amounting to 662,000 rubles, a significant rise in construction costs was allowed. Many subcontracting organizations are coping poorly with their tasks.

It was responsibility for the state of affairs at the construction project which also dictated the holding of a general party meeting the other day at which people spoke at length about strict observation of a regime of economy, about the thrifty expenditure of materials. The slogan of the current Five-Year Plan--"The Economy Must Be Economical"--was received with full understanding in the collective of the Rogun builders.

This why the auditorium of the movie theater in Saripulak, for the time being the only facility for mass measures at the construction site, was full. The meeting with the builders was attended by the head of the construction department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, A. I. Grishchenko, the minister of construction and use of motor highways of the republic, I. I. Usmanov, minister of trade of the Tajik SSR, O. K. Kataev, deputy director of the "Tadzhikgidroenergostroi" (Tajik Hydro-Electric Power Construction) Trust, V. A. Savelov, and the secretaries of the Fayzabadskii Rayon Party Committee, M. Shoyev and S. Tagayev. The head of the Rogunesstroi Construction Administration, N. G. Savchenkov, took part in the discussion.

The director of the construction project replied to that part of the questions which dealt with the organization of production. He acknowledged that signs of mismanagement can be seen rather often at the projects. Building materials are incorrectly stored, in particular prefabricated reinforced concrete; there is wasteful expenditure of fuel and electricity; pretensions are made with regard to the quality of construction.

Progressive methods of work are slowly introduced. Only two brigades are working on the basis of the cost accounting method. This subject was raised in one of the questions: "We have sections that want to work according to the method of N. Zlobin, but they are not transferred to cost accounting. But, you know, this would yield good economy of materials and would speed up the tempo of construction."

What must be confessed is that some project directors obstinately resist broad dissemination of the brigade contract. The opinion exists that it hampers the

mobility of brigades, that it forces people to concern themselves first of all with the cost accounting collectives, at the expense of the others. No mention is made of the enormous economic effect of cost accounting somehow.

That kind of thing also happens at the Rogun site. The brigade of Viktor Novikov from the section of mining safety for a long time has tried to achieve transfer to the Zlobin method of work. Under various pretexts it has been refused. At the same time, the necessity of introducing progressive forms of work organization is dictated by time itself. N. G. Savchenkov promised that in the near future six collectives, including the brigade of V. Novikov, will be transferred to the brigade contract.

The questions raised by the people of Rogun are evidence of their lively interest in the affairs of the construction project. Wide and diversified is the range of problems touched on in these questions. Here are problems of everyday life, as well as the necessity of speeding up the construction of motor highways, lines of communication, projects involving cultural and domestic services. There is a great deal of pretense with regard to the work in transportation. And concern for a thrifty attitude toward the public good runs like a red line through all questions of the people of Rogun, concrete suggestions are expressed in regard to the strengthening of the regime of economy.

At present the construction of two important projects--a school for 1,176 students and a market center--is being completed in Saripulak. The original dates for putting them into operation have long since passed. And the last obligations of the builders, too, have not been fulfilled. The school, for example was not completed in time for the beginning of the school year and now it has been decided to finish its construction only after the new year.

The drifter of Gidrospetsstroy (State All-Union Trust for the Reinforcement of Foundations and Structures of the Glavgidroenergostroy) Sh. Kabilov, who spoke at the meeting, expressed his bewilderment about the fact that the market center is being constructed much faster than the school. Indeed, the Rogun kiddies hoped to meet the first of September in new spacious classrooms, but instead they must go into the old, uncomfortable building. The delay in the construction of the school is the result of the incorrect placement of work forces at the projects under construction.

The electro-fitter A. S. Poletayev questioned the administration about organizing a repair base of its own for the Rogun branch of ATPO (Motor Transport Consumers' Society). Up to now, the collective of this enterprise has to repair motor vehicles at the neighbors. All of this will cost a pretty penny in any case.

The Gidromontazh (State All-Union Construction and Installation Trust of Glavgidroenergostroy) worker V. Chistyakov called on the people of Rogun to put an end to low-quality work and poor engineering preparation. How much strength and energy is lost at times because of elementary miscalculations in the planning of production, said the fitter. It is necessary to move from words to deeds in the expenditure of electricity as well. Very frequently the light burns during the daytime, but at night necessary lighting is missing.

The discussion about utilizing the reserves of the economy had a business-like, purposeful character. And this is natural; the goal of such meetings, you know, is not limited to the stating of facts, but to attain the elimination of negative phenomena, to speed up the dissemination of positive experience.

The Rogun construction project is conducted in special, in many respects unusual conditions. The work is rendered more difficult by the mountainous locality, by the shortage of areas suitable for storage. But these difficulties are still further aggravated by disorder in the organization of work. The unloading of pre-fabricated reinforced concrete, for example, is sometimes delayed until 2 am. Cranes are constantly leaving the construction site. The losses of working time because of this and other reasons are very great.

The discussion of the problems of economy and thrift would be incomplete without some words about the unproductive expenditures that take place through the fault of workers in trade and public catering. Although Rogun differs from other construction projects in the republic in that here a wide range of housing, public buildings and cultural and domestic service facilities are being built, there are nevertheless many shortcomings. The minister of trade of the republic, O. K. Katayev, replied to questions dealing with the improvement of the work of trade enterprises and public catering points. The united Political Day, held in Rogun, demonstrated that the economical and thrifty expenditure of raw material, materials, fuel and energy is of great significance for the successful construction of the largest hydroelectric power station in Central Asia. There is also a multitude of reserves for strengthening the regime of economy. The meeting showed the high activeness and the lively interest of the Rogun builders in reducing unproductive expenditures, in a thrifty attitude toward the common good.

#### In Large Things and Small Things

An interesting talk took place about how to make production profitable by virtue of internal reserves.

The Gosplemptitsezavod (State Pedigreed Poultry Factory) of Fayzabadskii Rayon is a young and growing enterprise. Quite a few questions were raised in the course of the meeting. The workers were worried about why the factory up to now is an unprofitable enterprise, why the combined fodder frequently does not correspond to GOST (All-Union State Standard). what the reasons are for the overexpenditure of fodder per unit of production turned out. All of this keeps the collective from working in a stable and efficiently.

The following officials took part in the meeting with the collective of the Gosplemptitsezavod: the head of the department of agriculture of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, V. V. Vakhidov, the chief of Tadzhikpitseprom (Tajik Administration for Poultry-Raising Industry), V. P. Merzlyakov, the first secretary of the Fayzabad Raykom, M. Shoyev, the deputy chairman of the Fayzabad Rayispolkom, S. Shoyev.

The collective of this factory fulfilled the annual plan for meat sales 7 months ahead of schedule. But behind this good indicator serious shortcomings are re-

vealed. They, for the most part, were the subject of discussion at the meeting. The main trouble is the still very high loss of young birds. Hence the unprofitableness of the enterprise.

An important task is to reduce the expenditures of fodder, to bring it up to the plan level. In this the collective is already now being helped by the rational use of feeding-racks and fodder distributor lines, and by the perfection of factory rationalizers. Within a year and a half, the enterprise must attain the projected capacity and cease to be unprofitable, according to the summary of the discussion on the business of the factory by V. P. Merzlyakov. This opinion was supported by the secretary of the party buro of the factory, Sh. Tursunov:

Not long ago, communists brought questions concerning economizing on the agenda for an open party meeting. It was pointed out that some workers make uneconomical use of water and electricity. The fodder mixer at the factory is not working, therefore the fodder is prepared by hand and its quality is not very high. The down feather dryer acquired some months ago has not been put into operation. Such mismanagement threatens the successful work of the enterprise. And we must remove these shortcomings ourselves.

At the meeting there was talk about such a seeming trifle as securing plastic packing. And still another reserve of economy was discovered. For the time being there are no plastic boxes; for transporting the chickens cardboard boxes are used which frequently are burned after being used once. The recommendation was made to strengthen the control of the administration over the use of the packing, its turnover.

Questions relating to everyday life also arose at the meeting. The majority of them were resolved here, on the spot. Thus, solutions were found to the questions about opening a stall for trading in vegetables and fruit in the village Lolagi, where factory workers are living, about improving the supply of dairy products to the kindergarten.

This is also an indicator--an indicator of the effectiveness of the Leninist Fridays.

From the time when the Political Days became a tradition in the rayon, the first secretary of the Fayzabad Raykom, M. Shoyev, said, the number of complaints and depositions to the rayon committee have significantly decreased. People have the possibility of obtaining information that interests them at first hand, so to speak, the questions which interest them are effectively examined. This is why the authority of the Political Day is great and the workers of the rayon participate in it willingly and actively.

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CSC 1800/856

REGIONAL

KAZAKH HOUSING PROBLEMS SUBJECT OF 'PRESS CONFERENCE'

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian, 6 Aug 81 p 2

[Statements by Kazakh SSR government officials: "Attention: Housing Construction!, Implement the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress has outlined a comprehensive program for further improving the material welfare of the Soviet people. One of the most important components of this general program is to achieve all possible improvement of housing conditions. As was pointed out at the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, housing construction within the republic is advancing along a broad front. This is now characteristic of all cities, villages and workers' settlements. New residents are settling into well-planned and -appointed housing with a sense of gratitude to the party and their government.

But housing remains an extraordinarily difficult problem for us. It was with this in mind that the republic's Union of Journalists arranged a press conference in the editorial office of KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, to which were invited interested officials from various departments responsible for the status of housing.

Participating in the conference were N. Kadyrov, deputy head of the department of housing, municipal services and gasification of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan; O. Beysenov, first deputy minister of heavy-industry enterprise construction; T. Bukharbayev, deputy minister of agriculture; B. Dzhakubekov, deputy head of Glavatmaatastroy; T. Aubekerov, deputy minister of housing and municipal services; F. Takezhanov, head of the Alma Ata city department of architectural and building inspection; A. Bektemisov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosstroy and others.

Questions put to conference participants fell topically into the following areas: what is the housing situation in the republic as a whole?, at what rate is housing being constructed? and what is being done to improve the quality of housing?

Press conference participants now respond to these questions.

KADYROV: Since the problem has always been a long-term problem, I would like to lead off today's discussion by citing some facts concerning the situation as it stood six years ago. At the beginning of the Tenth Five-Year Plan period the republic disposed of a total of 148.7 square meters of housing area. In 1976 there were 10.47 square

meters of housing available for each person. The years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan were years which saw further improvement in the people's living conditions. Suffice it to say that 30 million square meters of housing were made available through financing from all sources, which permitted 3 million people to move into new housing. It is typical that a large part of this housing was built in accordance with improved standard plans and is distinguished by a more efficient layout.

So as we can see, the successes have been considerable. It should be pointed out, however, that due to the limits on state capital investment the Tenth Five-Year Plan for housing construction was fulfilled to the extent of only 97 per cent. Of the funds allocated for this purpose, 150 million rubles remained unused. Less housing area than anticipated was made available--1,138,000 square meters.

Gosplan has undertaken a careful analysis of the reasons for nonfulfillment of the housing turnover plan. The main reason was late and incomplete provision of contract construction organizations with materials and equipment. During the past year alone, for example, they received 990,000 cubic meters of lumber less than planned, 260,000 cubic meters less sawed timber and 2,560,000 square meters less wood-fiber board. Because of inadequate supplies of materials and equipment, the republic ministry of heavy-industry enterprise construction alone was short its 1980 target for housing area to be made available by 180,000 square meters.

The highly unsatisfactory changeover of housing-construction combines to fabrication of new-series components during the Tenth Five-Year Plan should also be mentioned as a serious shortcoming. Of the republic Mintyazhstroy's [ministry of enterprise construction for heavy industry] 16 enterprises which were to be changed over to manufacture of these components, only half have been reorganized in this direction.

We came into the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period with a housing area totaling 175.2 million square meters, of which 111.9 million square meters were socialized and 63.3 million were in private hands. Per capita living space averages as much as 11.64 square meters. This is less than the unionwide average. It therefore becomes clear what serious tasks face lower-level economic organizations, the executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies and other agencies of the Kazakh SSR during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, upon the accomplishment of which depends implementation of the comprehensive housing construction program. Drawing upon all sources of financing, we have to make available a total of 30.4 million square meters of housing. Plans call for substantial efforts in connection with construction of housing for personnel of newly built enterprises and well as in rural areas to be developed. By 1985 no less than 12.2 square meters of living space is to be provided each person in Kazakhstan.

BEYSENOV: Our ministry is the main general contractor for housing construction in the republic. The responsibility of branch economic organizational personnel to the people is a great one. Their basic objective is to step up the pace of housing construction and improve its quality. I would like to begin today's discussion with some facts which we find gratifying. First of all with the fact that the ministry's contracting organizations have overfulfilled by 6 per cent the plan for new housing turnover for the first half-year of the new five-year plan. They constitute a combined area of 726,000 square meters. This comes as a result of more vigorous efforts on the part of management and trust personnel and of the campaign to fulfill increased socialist obligations for the current year. It is also the result of extensive introduction of innovative forms and methods of operation, of brigade and integral-process contracts among others. Suffice it to say that half of all the housing ministry organizations put up is built by self-financed, cost-accounting brigades, some 40 per cent of them

working on the basis of an integral-process contract, that is, in accordance with contracts with enterprises manufacturing reinforced concrete structures. This arrangement makes it possible to achieve maximum regularity along the entire operational chain of plant production, transportation and then immediate construction of large-panel housing. Since the advantages of operating this way are clear, we have decided to bring the total volume of housing and social, cultural and domestic-services facilities built on the basis of this system up to 75 per cent by the end of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. But by the end of 1983 we will change all 18 housing-construction combines, which have a capacity of a million and a half square meters of housing, over to operation on the basis of integral-process scheduling.

To the end of reaching this goal we are putting forth a great effort to study, generalize and then disseminate the practical experience branch enterprises have accumulated with the new methods. The Shakhtinsk combine, for example, which is represented in connection with the integral-process contract at the Kazakh SSR's VDNKh [Exhibition of National Economic Achievements], has become a central facility where we can study innovative new work methods. Delegations from all similar enterprises within the branch have already visited here. There is no question but that all this will have the most positive effect upon efforts to accelerate the pace and improve the quality of our residential housing.

One important developmental feature to be observed within the republic is the significant increase in the number of projects in newly opened up, undeveloped areas, areas in which labor resources are either inadequate or unavailable entirely. This is the main reason we don't have enough people today. In the second quarter of this year alone this shortage was calculated for the ministry as a whole at some ten thousand personnel. It was for this reason alone that we fell 13 million rubles short of fulfilling the general plan for construction and installation operations for the first half of the year. By the end of the year, when the main planned turnover over of completed facilities is scheduled to begin, the manpower situation will be even worse: by even the most conservative estimates we will already be short almost 28,000 personnel in the fourth quarter.

I mention these figures only to underline this fact: the lower-level organizations of our branch are not thoroughly exploiting the full potential of their manpower resources. Even with the resources available the semi-annual plan for increasing the productivity of the labor in all ministry organizations represented only some 2 per cent of a targeted 5.8 per cent. So our primary task as far as operations are concerned is to put forth every effort to raise the productivity of the labor of our construction personnel to the necessary level. Successful accomplishment of this task will require a sharp rise in the level of our structural engineering, especially where residential housing is concerned. Given the conditions prevailing in Kazakhstan, the most important problem to be resolved is that involving the use of design features and structural components of buildings and structures corresponding to the conditions created by the severe climate, earthquakes and ground subsidence.

It would therefore appear necessary for Kazakhstan to build a number of plants to fabricate for delivery in complete units buildings of lightweight construction with shaped galvanized steel flooring using the light materials going into the heating and assembly of the buildings themselves.

It will also be impossible to accelerate the pace and improve the quality of our housing construction without organization on the part of industry for the centralized construction of efficient mobile works, which will make it possible to raise the level of those

efforts at industrialization which, because of the specific conditions involved, cannot be transferred into permanent industrial facilities.

Efficiency in housing construction depends directly upon the level of mechanization of the labor involved. In order not to take up any more time I will say only that within recent years we have manufactured and put into production 480 plaster and 260 paint cavers, more than 400 plaster and 300 standard sets, 210,000 square meters of stock forms of the metal variety, 350,000 square meters of scaffolding and other equipment permitting substantial reductions in the manual labor required on construction projects.

BUKHARBAYEV: The question we are discussing today, the question of accelerating the pace and improving the quality of our housing construction, is an urgent one for the people in our ministry as well. The numerous organizations within the branch are continuously meeting their targets for making housing and communal living facilities available; they turn over more than 500,000 square meters of new living space for use each year. This means that more than 10,000 rural families are receiving good-quality, well-designed apartments.

Together with the customer, the republic ministry of agriculture, we are now going the route of building settlements with the full range of necessary production, cultural and domestic-services facilities: housing with central heating, private plots and outbuildings, schools, kindergartens, clubs, trade centers, personal-services combines, work facilities and auxiliary buildings. Settlements built in accordance with this plan have received high praise from customers. And those like Zhdanovskiy in Severo-Kazakhstan-skaya Oblast, Ilekskiy in Aktyubinskaya, Karagandinskiy in Karagandinskaya and imeni "Pravda" in Ural'skaya Oblast have been awarded special union and republic VDNKh certificates first and second degree for Tenth-Five-Year-Plan achievements.

The ever increasing volumes and rates of rural construction are making it extraordinarily important to insure continuous improvement of the scientific and technical aspects of the effort. The main thing here, of course, is to work for maximum industrialization of these operations and to transform construction into a mechanized process of assembling buildings and structures using prefabricated parts and components. What is in fact being done and what is the outlook for future development in our branch?

We are cutting the weight and materials consumption of structural elements through more extensive use of lightweight concretes, strengthening the elements themselves and the production and use of improved load-bearing and enclosing structures. We base our prefabricated housing construction upon the use of large blocks and unitized panels, units, that is, going for both housing and the construction of social, cultural and domestic-services facilities. This integrated approach permits better utilization of available plant capacities and reduction of transportation costs, which is very important considering the great distances from the industrial facilities to the construction projects.

Recent years have seen the ministry virtually rebuild a claydite-gravel production base with a capacity of some 900,000 cubic meters. This is a good foundation upon which to carry on our fabrication of large claydite-concrete blocks. These have already been employed in the construction of more than 400,000 square meters of housing. To improve the architectural aspect of our new housing we have developed and are extensively introducing into our construction operations industrial processes for finishing claydite-concrete components with colored cements, marble chip and spattering giving a "fur coat" look.

This five-year-plan period will see us substantially expand our effort in connection with the modernization of existing and the construction of new industry enterprises.

This will make it possible to increase capacities for production of precast reinforced concrete 454,000 and of claydite gravel 500,000 cubic meters and the manufacture of wood products by 710,000 square meters. Plans also call for a changeover to a fundamentally new system of organized fully prefabricated construction of housing and other structures--rural construction combines. This will ultimately permit us to combine plant production of industrial structures, complete unit assembly, the transportation of these units to construction sites and the construction and assembly operations themselves into a single industrial process. To the existing rural housing construction combines in Semipalatinsk, Petropavlovsk and Alekseyevka in Kokchetavskaya Oblast will soon be added similar enterprises in Atbasar, Yesil', Dzhambul and Taldy-Kurgan in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast.

DZHAKUBEKOV: Most of the housing turned over in the republic capital is built by organizations of our main administration. So we ourselves are well aware of the force of increased demands for quality in our work. The people of Alma-Ata are interested in the future development of the capital's housing construction combine and what the outlook is for its changeover to construction of the improved-series housing. Our city now consists primarily of three types of housing; these are the well-known buildings of series 464, 69 and 147. Each of these has its advantages and disadvantages. As a demonstration of concern for improvement of workers' living conditions, it has been decided to discontinue construction of the 69 and 464 series and replace them by housing in the new 158 series. These are 5- and 9-story large-panel buildings with an improved layout, which will become the primary component of our housing construction in the years immediately ahead.

Taking into account the technical impossibility of employing the production capacities of the housing-construction combine for building housing in only the 158 series, we will continue the manufacture of series 464 components and structures. But plans call for changes in the layout and design of housing in this series. It will no longer have any small rooms.

As everyone knows, Alma-Ata has a great shortage of development land. So we will now also be building large-panel housing in highly earthquake-prone areas, with further increases in the construction of 12- and 16-story buildings. This construction will involve the broadest possible use of pile foundations and the introduction of new earthquake-cushioning foundations. Already this year we are building a large housing development in the vicinity of the Komsomol lakes which will rest entirely upon piles sunk 16 meters into the ground. Plans also call for the construction of an experimental building on an earthquake-cushioning foundation. After completing the experiment we will come to a decision on the construction of this type of building.

All these innovations in large-panel housing construction do not, of course, exclude the building of brick, frame-panel or other types of housing. Some one-fourth of all buildings will be of mixed construction. We have also developed a proposal for further development of unitized construction permitting a variety of housing facades improving the overall architecture.

AUBEKEROV: As representative of the republic agency responsible for housing and municipal services, I have been interested most of all in the question of cooperative housing construction and in the problems which have accumulated in this connection. The most important of these problems is that of capital repairs.

The fact is that housing cooperatives are now already 15 to 20 years old. It's only natural that buildings come to need major as well as minor repairs after all this time.

This is the responsibility of the economic administrative organizations within our ministry. People have come to us with entirely objective complaints about how we are dealing with this kind of problem. So I would like at this point to clarify a few things. The fact is that it makes virtually no difference to us what kind of housing we're going to be repairing, whether it's state housing or cooperative housing. The only thing we're concerned about is what materials and equipment we're provided with and the authority on the basis of which we get them. The unfortunate thing, however, is that local soviets of people's deputies make absolutely no provision in their plans for resources to cover these kinds of repairs. I think more attention to housing cooperatives would permit us to remove this problem from our agenda.

TAKEZHANOV: The problems of capital construction, particularly those connected with the quality of our housing construction, have been, and remain, the most important ones we have to deal with today. If only briefly, I would mention the fact that we could point to a number of residential buildings right here in Alma-Ata which have been built in accordance with the world's highest standards of urban design and construction. It would therefore be better to dwell on the qualitative deficiencies which we, by the nature of our work, have always to point out and deal with.

Our most important shortcoming is the fact that we have not yet achieved consistently high quality in the construction of housing turned over on a turnkey basis. No little is being done in this connection in the way of architectural and structural inspection. We have now tightened to the maximum the requirements imposed upon builders turning over housing. Members of state acceptance commissions bear sharply increased responsibility. We are also taking a number of steps to insure high-quality housing construction. These measures are primarily organizational in nature.

For example, one of our inspectors will be assigned to each project to oversee the entire course of construction, from the laying of the foundation until the keys to the apartments are handed over to their occupants. Deficient workmanship is now punishable by substantial financial penalties imposed upon those passing on such work. Penalties totaling almost 3 million rubles were imposed last year in Alma-Ata alone. A system of bonuses has been introduced under which the awards builders receive depend entirely upon the quality of the housing they turn over. Those responsible for deficient work are made to bear virtually the entire cost of redoing the job. In the final analysis all this is having a positive impact upon efforts to improve the quality of housing construction.

BEKTEMISOV: Improving labor productivity in capital construction is the most important problem. Successful solution of this problem means coming up with masses of new labor resources and accelerating the pace of capital construction overall. Government agencies are now focusing their full attention on this problem. The republic has established a coordinating center headed by V. Grebenyuk, deputy chairman of the council of ministers of the Kazakh SSR. This center has taken over responsibility for all questions connected with increasing labor productivity in construction. Interest in changing builders over to the new system of reporting for completed construction also comes as no coincidence. It is to be completed within the republic by 1983. In this connection I would like to turn customers' attention to the future planning and design of their facilities. They should start this work now so that there will be no delays later.

Turning now to housing construction in particular. It has already been mentioned here that the past five-year plan saw 30 million square meters of housing made available from all sources of financing. If we speak now of large-block construction during the

Eleventh Five-Year Plan, it must be said that the republic is going to have a hard time reaching this figure again. I am speaking here of high-quality housing, housing modern in every respect. The unfortunate thing is that the republic Ministry of Heavy-Industry Enterprise Construction is still moving slowly in changing over to construction of the new and improved types of housing. Even the housing construction combines referred to today as examples--the Shakhtinskiy, Ust'-Kamenogorskiy, Balkhashskiy, Dzhambulskiy and a number of others--even these are still putting up 355 series housing, which is out of date and does not meet present-day requirements.

Gosstroy has been asked why, in view of the step forward represented by the bifilar method of residential heating, it has delayed its decision to employ it in construction operations. Yes, this decision has in fact been made. But not because we think this method of residential heating is bad in principle. It is simply that the industrial base of republic construction is not yet prepared to build three-layer heat-insulating panels. Efforts in this direction are under way, enterprises are being changed over; and the time is not far distant when the bifilar heating system, in which not radiators, but wall panels provide the heat, will become a commonplace in republic housing-construction operations.

Other questions concerning acceleration of the rate and improvement of the quality of housing construction were also raised at the press conference. The conference took place in a businesslike atmosphere; representatives of construction ministries and departments have incorporated all problems raised in their discussion with the journalists in their operational plans.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH MINISTER EXAMINES PROBLEMS IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRY

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 81

[Article by Ye. Dzherembayev, minister of the fruit and vegetable industry of the Kazakh SSR: "No Bureaucratic Barriers, A Minister Replies to a Letter"]

[Text] A Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry has been created in Kazakhstan. It would be interesting to know what tasks it has been assigned and how it is going to accomplish them.

I. Samoylenko  
Taldy-Kurgan

This is a reasonable question, considering the fact that there have been many serious problems in our vegetable, potato and fruit production as well as in the organization of their marketing. We will recall how frequently at the peak of the purchasing season the alarm has sounded from the sovkhozes and kolkhozes that part of the harvest is still in the fields, that it's rotting and that the trade-and-procurement and processing organizations are refusing to accept it. The other side had its arguments, too: "They're sending us the wrong products and at the wrong times--we won't accept them."

The root of the problem has been in the system of bureaucratic barriers, the failure to establish effective economic relations and in the dispersion of the fruit and vegetable production chain.

In looking out for their own interests, procurement and trade organizations, for example, could ship highly perishable vegetable back, knowing full well that the economy would suffer a loss as a result. But neither have agricultural people, on the other hand, shown much regard for the interests of trade and the fruit and vegetable industry: they have been raising vegetables giving the greatest gross yields in ruble terms and they have been responsible for irregularities in product assortment and delivery schedules. To the republic's food stocks last year, for example, our farms added 111 per cent of the cabbage, 114 per cent of the onions and 170 per cent of the garlic called for by the plan. But on the other hand, not more than 75-88 per cent of the tomatoes, cucumbers, beets and carrots. Tselinograd Oblast sovkhozes fulfilled their vegetable plan with cabbage, which constituted 80 per cent of purchases. Sovkhozes in Dzhambulskaya Oblast, on the other hand, stressed onion production, at the same time delivering only 6 per cent of their tomatoes, 1.3 per cent of their cucumbers and 0.2 per cent of their table beets.

Try to satisfy consumer demand after this kind of performance.

As far back as the October (1980) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed to the need to link together the questions of the development of agriculture and the branches of industry supporting it and of the procurement, transportation, storage and processing of agricultural products. It was clear that to unify farms engaged in the production of vegetables, potatoes and fruits; the procurement organizations, processing enterprises and trade was now indispensable. Thus the republic saw the appearance of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry with corresponding organizations at oblast and rayon level.

The ministry's material base consists of sovkhozes specializing in the cultivation of potatoes, vegetables, cucurbits, fruits, berries and grapes; processing enterprises; procurement and trading organizations with their own material-technical base and the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Fruit Growing and Viticulture.

The ministry's main task is within the shortest possible period of time to achieve substantial improvement in the supply of fruit and vegetables to the people.

The April plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, which discussed the question of the further intensification of agriculture in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the directives and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, defined specific tasks in connection with potato and vegetable production. Already this year the system's sovkhozes are to grow and turn over to the state more than 160,000 tons of potatoes, 325,000 tons of vegetables and the biggest part of the fruits and grapes to be grown by the republic's farms. The plan for potato and vegetable planting has been overfulfilled.

As the leading fruit and vegetable procurement agency, the ministry is also responsible by contractual agreement for state purchases of potatoes, vegetables, cucurbits and fruits from kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises of different ministries and departments. From this year's harvest procurement organizations and processing enterprises are to purchase from the total volume of production contracted for 68 per cent of the potatoes, 83 per cent of the vegetables, 95 per cent of the fruit and 97 per cent of the grapes. Nor can the private plots be left out of account; they form an important additional reserve from which to add to our food resources.

It should be recognized that things are now better on the vegetable front. As of the end of July 66,300 tons of vegetables had been added to state stocks, that is, 5,000 tons more than by the same time last year.

Ministry processing enterprises will be engaged in the production of canned fruit and vegetable products, including baby food, fruit and berry purees, jams and preserves, a variety of fruit and vegetable juices, tomato products and wine-making products. Through a special trading system, enterprise stores will be wholesaling and retailing fresh, salted, fermented and canned fruits and vegetables and supplying them to public dining enterprises, personnel supply administrations, children's and medical institutions and other consumers. We will also be organizing inter-republic and inter-oblast deliveries and shipments of fruits, vegetables, grapes and potatoes to consumers of union resources.

During the current five-year plan period ministry sovkhozes are to increase the areas sown to vegetables and planted with cucurbits and potatoes, enlarge the assortment of these crops and improve their quality.

As against the past year, production and purchases of potatoes will grow by 44.2, vegetables by 84,000 tons by the end of the current five-year plan. We will also see great increases in deliveries for marketing of the less common vegetables and greens.

For the purpose of providing the people with year-round supplies, plans call for a substantial increase in the production of vegetables from enclosed areas, which are to be doubled in size by the end of the five-year plan. We will also be directing similar attention to the construction of mushroom cellars for mushroom production. It would be appropriate at this point to mention that previous plans had not called for such rates of expansion in the area of republic land under protective enclosure. The population will now be supplied with 32,000 more tons of cucumbers, tomatoes and green vegetables during the winter and early spring. In Alma-Atinskaya Oblast alone, from the construction of hothouse facilities using exhaust heat from power systems and compost produced by the Alma-Ata pilot plant mechanizing the processing of solid domestic wastes for hothouse soil mixtures, capital workers will be getting more than 13,000 tons of fresh vegetables during the winter, or 10,000 more tons than they do now.

A major effort will be undertaken to plant new and improve existing orchards, berry patches and vineyards. This means that the near future will see a successful solution of the problem of supplying the people of the republic with fruit.

Increases in gross production will be achieved both by expanding sown areas and creating new farms and, primarily, by intensifying, specializing and concentrating production.

With the development of large new areas of irrigated land there comes the task of creating sovkhozes specializing in fruit and vegetable production. I have in mind here the areas of the Keles massif irrigated by the waters of the Charvakskoye reservoir in Chimkentskaya Oblast [as published], the Aktyubinsk reservoir area, the lands along the Irtysh-Karaganda-Dzhezkazgan canal, the region of the Chingel'dinskiy massif and the Bartogayskoye reservoir under construction in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast and other areas. Completion of the Bartogayskoye reservoir with the Chilik-Chemolgan canal, for example, will bring us another 90,000 hectares of new irrigated land. It will be most suitable for organizing the industrial production of vegetables and fruits and be provided with labor resources, power-supply systems, a well-organized road network and a construction support center.

Long-term questions of further increases in production volumes raise the problem of seed and plant provisions.

Recent years have seen the development of a disproportion between the increasing volumes of fruit, vegetables and potatoes purchased and the existing material-technical base, which is now incapable of providing proper storage for these products. The shortage of storage facilities is being felt particularly acutely in Alma-Ata city and in Dzhambulskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya and Karagandinskaya Oblasts. Much of the existing capacity, moreover, cannot provide optimum fruit and vegetable storage. It is precisely here that is to be found concealed a cause of great vegetable and potato losses. It is for this reason that the April plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan assigned for accomplishment over the course of the current five-year plan the task of doubling potato-storage capacity and of enlarging four-fold the capacity of our vegetable storage facilities. The need of our farms and procurement organizations for reusable containers and special-purpose transport is not being fully met. This will require solution first of all of the problems of improving and developing our material-technical base all relevant advances in science and technology.

The formation of a highly-developed agro-industrial complex marks a new step forward in the planned organization of a social production making increases possible in necessary food resources.

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CSO: 1800/827

REGIONAL

BOOK ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN REVIEWED

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul p 3

[Review article by Prof. M. Kokorev, Doctor of Economic Sciences, chairman of the national economic planning department of the All-Union Institute of Finance and Economics: "A Valuable Study"]

[Text] A book by a group of authors from the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR on expanded socialist reproduction in the Kazakh SSR constitutes the first major scholarly study of the complex problems involved in identifying the objective regularities and trends in expanded reproduction on a republicwide scale.\* The authors also discuss such basic questions raised by national economic development as the reproduction of gross social product and national income, manpower and production relations, the introduction of advances in science and technology etc. Each problem is treated individually.

Interest in the book may be attributed to the fact that, along with the major economic regions, the union republics now constitute objects of territorial national-economic planning. With the development of their productive forces comes their increasing success in solving problems characteristic of large economic regions. This circumstance not only complicates the researcher's task but enhances its timeliness as well, since the development of each union republic in the fraternal commonwealth of Soviet peoples has always been, and remains, a focus of special attention and concern on the part of the Communist Party and Soviet Government.

It should be emphasized that the authors have adopted the proper approach to resolution of the problems they deal with, that is, the problems associated with republic socialist reproduction. Their book points out that they must all be solved with a view to what is to the advantage of the national economy overall and that the first and most important task of the union republic economy is the establishment of those proportions in production contributing to the optimization and enhancement of the efficiency of the entire national economy.

The book contains a whole series of original conclusions shedding new light upon such questions as manpower reproduction under conditions of mature socialism, the importance of planned development in connection with the inter-relationships between production relations and the entire system of expanded reproduction and the relationship between the general and specific proportions of reproduction.

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\* "Rasshirennoye sotsialisticheskoye vosproizvodstvo v Kazakhskoy SSR" [Expanded Socialist Reproduction in the Kazakh SSR]. Edited by T. A. Ashimbayev, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. Alma Ata: Nauka.

Analysis of concrete historical material has made it possible for the authors not only to identify changes occurring in the level and structure of production output, but also to determine the principle directions for further improvement of the branch structure of Kazakhstan's economy most in line with the social and economic tasks involved in development of the national economy as a whole.

The authors see the basic direction for long-term improvement of the industrial structure to lie in priority development of those branches making the optimum contribution to the national economy and permitting fuller exploitation of our rich natural resources and utilization of labor resources not engaged in social production. The book points in this connection to a number of branches of the machine-building industry, the chemical and petrochemical industries and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. It calls special attention to the problem of the industrial infrastructure.

Recommendations with respect to accelerated development of leading branches of industry are based upon analysis of the republic's economic, scientific and industrial potential. In this connection the authors specially emphasize that republic economic development should be oriented primarily toward more thorough exploitation of internal resources and potentialities; it should not engender inclinations to be overly dependent upon external support, tendencies to shift responsibility for solution of local problems onto central authorities.

The monograph also explores problems connected with qualitative characteristics of the process of expanded reproduction. Formulated at this point are a number of specific proposals which will be of unquestionable interest. These have to do primarily with the system of indicators of production efficiency and of the efficiency of structural shifts and of criteria for the branch production structure. Devoting rather a good deal of space to this question, the authors demonstrate that the majority of indicators could stand at roughly the same level for the various union republics only if they all had identical industrial structures. But objective differences in the natural economic conditions prevailing within each of the republics characteristically shapes the given branch structure, primarily the structure of a republic's industry. Under these objective conditions, any attempt to duplicate the economic structure of the country overall, that is, somehow artificially to approximate average per-capita indicators for the country as a whole, would be economically unsound.

The authors conclude that evaluation of union-republic production efficiency requires the use of a system of specific indicators: efficiency in utilization of manpower, producer goods, capital investments and material expenditures.

By way of giving the book an overall evaluation it can be said that it will be of use to specialists working in the areas of both the theory and the practice of national economic planning.

8963  
CSO: 1800/828

REGIONAL

KAZAKH GOSPLAN DEPUTY REVIEWS AGROINDUSTRIAL PROGRAM

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences S. Abdil'din, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan: "Kazakhstan's Agroindustrial Complex"]

[Text] The agroindustrial complex was defined as an integral economic and production system for the first time at the 26th CPSU Congress. This was dictated by the need to make more extensive use of the nation's total economic potential and to adjust proportions in the distribution of the national income in favor of agriculture.

Substantial changes have occurred in the level of production forces of the nation's kolkhozes and sovkhozes since the March 1965 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. They have deeply affected Kazakhstan's agriculture as well. During this period around 32 billion rubles has been invested in the development of this sector in the republic, which has enabled us to increase the fixed productive capital of sovkhozes and kolkhozes 3.6-fold.

As a result of the work performed by the party to implement the planned measures in the area of strengthening agriculture's material and technological foundation, this sector now has considerably more high-power production means. Between 1965 and 1980 the tractor pool in agriculture increased 1.2-fold with respect to the number of machines and 2-fold with respect to engine power; the supply of mineral fertilizers increased 3.6-fold and electric energy consumption grew 3.5-fold. At the beginning of the 8th five-year period there was 3,799 rubles worth of fixed capital per agricultural worker, whereas this figure reached 11,899 rubles at the beginning of the 11th five-year period. The power supply per worker grew correspondingly from 22.6 to 45 hp.

Intensification has been the main factor in the improvement of qualitative indices in production on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Scientific and technological progress has also had a great deal to do with the growth of these indices. All of this had an especially beneficial effect upon the results of the operations of sovkhozes and kolkhozes during the past five-year period. The results are focused in two extremely important indicators. The republic's gross agricultural output increased by 14.4 percent. Grain production increased especially markedly.

"Not a single previous five-year period has been as generous with the grain fields," Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, underscored at the

15th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party. "More than 81 million tons of grain, an average of almost a billion pounds per year, was placed into the homeland's grain bin."

Kazakhstan has become established as one of the country's important producers of animal husbandry products.

Along with the growth in volumes of production and procurement of agricultural products, large changes have also occurred in the social make-up of the rural area. The work performed there has been extremely multifaceted. The main change has been the accelerated equalization of the level and the nature of productive forces in agriculture and industry. The increased technical equipment level of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes has made it possible to significantly raise the level of mechanization and electrification of many types of jobs in recent years, to reduce the amount of time required to perform them and to cut basic production costs. A feature of modern technological progress in the rural area consists in the fact that the increased deliveries of equipment to the farms have been accompanied by the improvement of that equipment. The power of the tractors has increased considerably, as has the universality of the machinery.

The republic's agriculture is being converted to an industrial basis in a planned and active manner, and further specialization and concentration are being carried out. The application of science and technology in the sector is turning labor in this field into highly-skilled work of an intellectual and creative nature. The cultural standard of rural residents has risen, and their living conditions have improved considerably.

Such are the main economic and social results of the CPSU's contemporary agrarian policy as illustrated in the example of the Kazakhstan economic region.

The Virgin Lands gave powerful impetus to the development of Kazakhstan's productive forces and the growth of its economy. "Many features in the make-up of this land today," writes Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his book "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands], "had already taken shape at that time, almost a quarter of a century ago, when scientists, surveyors, planners and designers were gathering more and more frequently in my office at the Central Committee. This also required attention, time and energy."

"I do not need to say how happy I am now, when I see the giant agroindustrial complex formed in this area, which has had a powerful impact upon the development of the nation's entire economy."

Kazakhstan's agroindustrial complex is made up of two other fields of material production in addition to agriculture. These are the branches of industry which provide agriculture with the means of production and the branches handling the procurement, storage and processing of the raw materials. The aggregate of the branches which provide agriculture with the means of production is made up of the machine-building, chemical, microbiology and mixed-feed industries. The agricultural machine-building bases created in the republic are contributing significantly to the successful development of sovkhoz and kolkhoz production. They include the Pavlodar Tractor Plant, the Tselinograd Anti-Erosion-Equipment Production Association, the Mankentzhivmash and Aktyubinsk sel'mash plants, the Mamlyutka Machinery Plant and others.

Production of the DT-75 tractors at the Pavlodar Tractor Plant Production Association will be increased to 55,000 in 1985. The Tselinograd Anti-Erosion-Equipment Production Association and the Aktyubinsk sel'mash Plant, which produces the system of machinery and equipment for mechanizing sheep-raising operations, will undergo extensive development during the 11th five-year period. Overall, the production of agricultural machinery and equipment will have increased 1.5-fold over the 1980 volume by the end of the five-year period.

Enterprises producing mineral fertilizers in Dzhambulskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Karagandinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts will increase deliveries of mineral fertilizers 1.6-fold over the 1980 level by 1985.

Three enterprises represent the microbiology industry--the Chimkent Hydrolysis Plant, the Turkestan Feed-Antibiotics Plant and the Progress Plant in Stepnogorsk. It is planned to considerably increase production at these enterprises during the 11th five-year period.

The mixed-feed industry consists of 40 enterprises with a combined capacity of 8,190 tons of mixed feed per day. New enterprises were placed into production during the 10th five-year period in the cities of Gur'yev, Temirtau, Kzyl-Orda and Shemonaikh and at the station of Peski in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Their combined capacity is 1,565 tons per day. During the 11th five-year period it is planned to start up plants in the cities of Kapchagay, Lenger, Dzhezkazgan and Arkalyk and at the stations of Suly in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, Ushtobe in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast and Chemolgan in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. The capacity of the mixed-feed industry will thus be increased by 4,240 tons per day through new construction and by another 1,460 tons through the reconstruction and technical updating of existing enterprises. Their total capacity will be 13,330 tons per day at the end of the 11th five-year period. Mixed-feed production will increase 1.3-fold and the production of protein-and-vitamin additives will almost double.

The group of branches handling the procurement, storage and processing of raw and processed agricultural products consists of procurement organizations and enterprises of the light, food, meat and dairy, and hulling and milling industries. In 1982 a new cotton gin will be placed into operation in the city of Saryagach, and the Aktyubinsk Primary Wool-Processing Factory will begin operating.

The output of the republic's food industry amounts to almost 1.5 billion rubles. During the 10th five-year period 13 new enterprises were placed into operation, and the confectionary factory, the champagne winery and the tobacco combine in Alma Ata were reconstructed. Most of the enterprises were reequipped. The production of toilet soap, shampoos, liquid detergents and other consumer goods has been set up in the republic for the first time.

During the 11th five-year period it is planned to place 10 new enterprises into operation and to modernize and expand 13 enterprises.

It is planned to start up new capacities for the production of meat, sausages, whole-milk products, whole-milk substitutes and dried whey, as well as additional refrigeration capacities, in the meat and dairy industry during the 11th five-year period.

The 26th CPSU Congress defined the main task of the agroindustrial complex as that of providing the nation with a reliable supply of food and agricultural raw materials. "The prime task," L.I. Brezhnev stated, "is to raise the production of those types of agricultural products, the shortage of which is creating especially noticeable breakdowns in supply. A special food-production program is being developed for the nation, Union republics, krays and oblasts for purposes of thoroughly resolving this problem. It is a system of measures aimed at building up the output of agricultural products, precisely organizing the procurement, transportation, storage and complete processing of the raw materials, bringing quality food products promptly to the consumer and ensuring their thrifty utilization. The goal of the food-production program is that of achieving scientifically based consumption norms. It is essentially rooted in a basic economic law of socialism--to provide for the welfare and ensure the fullest possible satisfaction of the growing material requirements of all the members of society.

11499  
CSO: 1800/843

REGIONAL

KAZAKH PROCURACY CRACKS DOWN ON GRAIN THIEVES

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 81 p 3

[KazTAG article: "In the Kazakh SSR Procuracy"]

[Text] Agencies of the republic's procuracy have recently taken criminal action against a number of people for grain thefts and other crimes committed in the harvesting and procurement of agricultural products from the new harvest and public livestock feed.

Taking advantage of the absence of control over the work of materially responsible individuals and the fact that grain-tally records were not being kept by those in charge of the Kazakhstan Kolkhoz in Merkenskiy Rayon, Dzhambulskaya Oblast, R. Kuanyshbekov, in charge of the threshing operation at that kolkhoz, on 26 July 1981 stole from the threshing floor and took home 2,900 kilograms of grain. He also misused his position to squander and distribute without filling out the proper forms 42 tons of barley. Residents of the village Zhumadilov, Tasybayev, Kosayev, Orazbayev and Ospanov stole another 7,600 kilograms of barley from the threshing floor.

Criminal action was taken against the guilty parties. A total of 52 tons of stolen or illegally acquired grain was returned to the kolkhoz.

As a result of the absence of proper control over the safekeeping of grain and prepared feeds on the Sovkhoz imeni Abay in Semipalatinskaya Oblast, T. Gabdykarimov, tractor driver for the Abayskiy Rayon Goskomsel'khoztekhnika Association, stole and sold 100 bales of hay. S. Filippov, a driver on the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Glubokovskiy Rayon, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, stole 700 kilograms of alfalfa from the field and hauled it away on a truck assigned to him. T. Yesirkenov, a driver for Chimkent Motor Transport Enterprise No. 2580, stole 8,000 kilograms of wheat from the Altyn-Tyubinskiy Sovkhoz in Leninskiy Rayon, Chimkentskaya Oblast, and sold it to A. Rakhmetov. Criminal actions were initiated against all of them, and the stolen people's property was returned to the state.

Driver Onalbayev with Chimkent Motor Transport Enterprise No. 2, assigned to haul grain to the Kuyuk State Breeding Farm in Leninskiy Rayon, Chimkentskaya Oblast, conspired with accountant A. Satylgan, combine operator A. Abdukhalikov and residents on that farm Lesbekov and Kerimkulov to steal 2,000 kilograms of wheat and 2,000 kilograms of barley.

On 20 July 1981 combine operator L. Lopatin of the Kerbulakskiy Sovkhoz in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast took a tractor and trailer from his brigade without authorization, went to the field, filled 42 sacks with barley, loaded it onto the trailer and then took the stolen grain home. Tractor driver I. Buldakov of the Akdalinskiy Sovkhoz in the same oblast, along with Yu. Mel'nikov, a worker on the sovkhoz, went to the 2nd brigade, started up a combine, threshed a bunker full of barley, loaded it onto a tractor-drawn cart and hauled it home. Criminal action was taken against all of them.

For stealing grain from the new harvest severe punishment was borne by driver M. Abidenov of the Sovkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Turkestanskiy Rayon, Chimkentskaya Oblast, combine operator R. Yerzhigitov of the same farm, and Sh. Myrzabayev, who bought 1,400 kilograms of the stolen grain from them. On 15 July 1981 the rayon people's court issued suspended sentences of 4 years imprisonment to Abidenov, 3 years to Yerzhigitov and 18 months to Myrzabayev.

The republic procuracy has instructed oblast procurators to step up their campaign against theft and spoilage of agricultural products from the new harvest and public livestock feed.

11499

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH GEOLOGY MINISTER ON UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Kazakh SSR Minister of Geology S. Chakabayev: "Springs of Life"]

[Text] Water consumption on the planet increases each year. While at the beginning of this century the entire world used only about 400 cubic kilometers of water, the amount reached 3,500 cubic kilometers in 1980, and scientists predict that the figure may reach 6,000 cubic kilometers by the end of the century. In our nation water consumption has increased from slightly more than 40 cubic kilometers in 1960 to 380 in 1980, and this will almost double by the year 2000. The fresh water supply on the planet remains constant, however, and the total supply is not very large. Furthermore, most of this water is still not accessible to man: Around 70 percent of it is locked into Arctic, Antarctic and high-mountain glaciers. The world's lakes and rivers contain less than 1 percent of this water at any given time.

Universal interest in underground water has increased greatly in this situation, especially in arid regions with extremely limited amounts of surface water. This is perfectly understandable, since studies performed by scientists during the International Hydrogeological Decade(1965-1974) showed that underground water accounts for almost 30 percent of the world's fresh-water reserves.

The existence of potential supplies of underground water does not guarantee that they can be realistically utilized, however, since they are extremely unevenly distributed in area and depth and there are great difficulties involved in detecting and gaining access to them, removing the water and establishing the total quantity available for use.

The thorough study and appraisal of underground water supplies with possible extraction potential and those which can realistically be extracted, and the determination of how they can be used most fully and efficiently have become one of the main scientific problems of our times, problems of enormous practical importance. The most exhaustive investigations in this area have been performed in the Soviet Union for the first time in the world.

An extensive series of investigations has been performed over the past 10-15 years in the exploration and appraisal of exploitable sources of underground, fresh water, including the development of theoretical principles and methods for prospecting for water. This has produced important practical results. The nation's supply of water

for household use and drinking has increased by more than 70 percent, the flooding of arid land to create pasture has grown by almost 90 percent, and the irrigation of large areas without detriment to the environment has been accomplished by using underground water supplies which we have found and explored. The problem of providing water for many large cities, industrial centers and highly important agricultural projects has been resolved with no negative effects.

A series of scientific works which describes the theoretical principles and procedures for exploring for underground sources of fresh water and their application occupies a leading place among the significant works published on this problem in recent years. A.T. Bobryshev, B.V. Borevskiy, A.K. Dzhakelov, V.S. Plotnikov, N.A. Plotnikov, N.I. Plotnikov, V.A. Pustoshilov, L.N. Rynskiy, G.G. Safronov, N.N. Khodzhibayev and L.S. Yazvin, authors of the works in the series, summarized the results of many years of theoretical, experimental and applied studies and derived a theoretical hydrogeology for prospecting which covers a broad range of practical work.

The fundamentally new, scientific principles involved in the procedures for exploring for and assessing underground water supplies, which the authors have developed, and their broad practical application have made the exploratory work more effective and considerably increased the use of this water in the national economy. The natural laws underlying the formation of underground sources of fresh water and a descriptive forecast of their possible occurrence throughout the USSR also have great practical importance. They have been confirmed by the results of water exploration projects performed in many of our nation's regions, and this is especially important in the desert and arid regions of Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

The more universal classification of underground water deposits developed by the authors has become firmly established in our practical hydrogeological investigations and those of a number of foreign countries.

The predominant role of the preliminary prospecting stage in the survey and prospecting process demonstrated by the authors is also of exceptionally great scientific and practical importance. The authors' proposal that the exploitative exploration of underground water supplies be designated as a separate stage has played a large role in both the theoretical and the practical process.

The practical adoption of the authors' new scientific and methodological developments and the direct practical contribution made by some of them (A.K. Dzhakelov, N.I. Plotnikov, L.S. Yazvin and others) have helped to significantly improve the geological and economic effectiveness of underground water survey and prospecting work in the conditions of Kazakhstan, most of which is located in arid, waterless areas. As a result of this more than 150 deposits of underground water have been detected and explored in Kazakhstan over the past 15 years. A number of them were detected in areas which have traditionally been considered waterless. They include areas of the Mangyshlak peninsula, the Irtysh regions around Semipalatinsk and Pavlodar, the Golodnaya steppe, the Caspian region, sandy tracts of the Kzylkumy, Muyunkumy, the southern Balkhash region and others.

Exploitable supplies of underground water from the deposits discovered are already providing water for the republic's capital, most of the oblast centers and more than 130 large cities and rayon centers. The largest underground water deposits--the

Tassay-Aksukskoye, Talgarskoye, Talas-Assinskoye, Alma-Atinskoye, Sarybulakskoye and many others--are making it possible to meet the needs of more than 70 cities with the newly-discovered reserves of quality underground water, including such large cities as Alma Ata, Chimkent, Dzhambul, Aktyubinsk, Kzyl-Orda and others.

The group of projects planned and the results of many years of investigations by the collective of authors are opening up broad possibilities for intensifying the development of large underground water supplies and are making an important contribution to the water supply of the nation as a whole and of the arid areas in particular. The joint work performed by scientists and production workers is serving as an example of highly effective scientific research and of the rapid application of the latest achievements of engineering thought in the national economy, and will make it possible to successfully accomplish one of the main tasks in the USSR's economic and social development as outlined at the 26th CPSU Congress--to intensify survey and prospecting work aimed at finding underground water. The series of works discussed here has rightly been placed into the competition for a State Prize of the USSR.

11499  
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## REGIONAL

### PLANTS NEED PROTECTION AS PART OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Alma-Ata SOTSSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 30 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by M. Aytqozhin, director of the Botanical Research Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the academy, and S. Arystangha- liev: "The Wonderful World of Plants"]

[Text] Our republic is not just rich in precious minerals and teeming wild life but also in various plants. There are many dense forests, green hills and lush plains in Kazakhstan. However, by "Kazakh steppe" we must not think in terms of grasslands. If one looks more closely at the steppe, which appears utterly bare from a distance, one notices things: various grasses and bushes grow there. For someone who doesn't tire of traveling over thousands of versts, many forests, rivers, gardens, broad lakes, flower laden meadows, rich pastures, and grass-covered hills and mountains are to be seen.

These plentiful riches are not only for our benefit but also for the benefit of future generations. However, if this richness is wasted, what good will what remains do. It is incorrect to take the view that no restraint need be exercised since there is such a rich flora at present in Kazakhstan. Consideration must be given to not diminishing natural riches, to exploiting them advantageously and to increasing them. There are many ways to do this. There are adequate numbers of scientific research units, departments and organizations to protect our flora and ensure that it is used carefully. One of them is the Botanical Research Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences. The institute's collective carries out research on the republic's plants; it composes monographs and publishes books. A number of valuable exhibits belong to the institute. Scientists have devoted substantial efforts to discovering what plants existed in Kazakhstan millions of years ago, how they were distributed then and what the flora is like now and will be like in the future. The institute is also carrying out valuable research on floral protection and careful exploitation.

According to research, nearly 5,000 major plant species grow in Kazakhstan. That is a large number. Of them some 300 species are now rare, and 12 species are in danger of extinction. Many plants in Kazakhstan are not found anywhere else. Botanists have identified more than 700 such plants. Some 70 very rare species are included in the USSR Red Book.

Thus protection of Kazakhstan flora is of special importance. The scientists of our institute, taking this into account, have mobilized themselves to produce the KaSSR Red Book. Included in it will be nearly 30 species of plants that are rare, vanishing and on the point of extinction. Likewise, a floral map is being prepared. The map will show in detail what plants need protection and, in particular, where they need to be protected. It is very meaningful, for example, to turn areas with useful plants into reserves and parks. The reason is that it is vitally important to increase their numbers. Reserves will be organized in the Urals, in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, at Qarqapalys of Karagandinskaya Oblast, at Ereymentau of Tselinogradskaya Oblast and other places to supplement existing reserves and parks. It is planned to establish protected area in Imantau, Besqaragay, Aqshatau, Mughadzhal, Shortandy, Embi, Inder and Merke.

A source of worry has been the decrease in medicinal herbs widely used by people. Much is being done: we have begun to grow herbs with medicinal properties on plantations. The time has come to organize numerous enterprises in the oblasts to grow medicinal herbs. "Dermene" Sovkhoz in Chimkentskaya Oblast is the only sovkhoz presently growing such herbs. As can be concluded from the name of the sovkhoz, it is devoted to the raising and propagation of *Artemisia maritima* [dermene]. But, as is well known, many other medicinal plants besides *A. maritima* grow in Kazakhstan. Enterprises growing and preparing medicinal herbs must now be expanded in numbers.

The role of botanical gardens in protecting plants is great at present. Kazakhstan botanical gardens grow some 50 rare species of plants. Special conditions for protecting and preserving them are created in the KaSSR Central Botanical Garden and in its branches in Baqanas Village and in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Karagandinskaya, Mangyshlaskaya and Dzhezkasganskaya Oblasts. However, the botanical gardens in the above mentioned four oblasts are the only ones. Botanical gardens must be opened in Tselinogradskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts. In general it would be very helpful for the investigation and protection of plants if botanical gardens were opened in every oblast. The reason is that Kazakhstan is a vast area and there are soil, climatic and other variations characteristic for each oblast. Flora varies according to the peculiarities. Numerous botanical gardens can generate the conditions for the investigation and propagation of this diverse flora.

We must not confine our efforts to establishing reserves and parks and building botanical gardens in our effort to protect rare or declining plants overall. Plants needing protection exist throughout the republic. However, as things stand now, only a few have been protected in a few rayons. And the reason is that they are very useful for the rayon in question. It is necessary, for example, to protect the saxaul in Kyzylkum and at Bakanas, the mushketov tuyesingiri in the Altay, the shrenk tobylgly tusi in the Betpak Steppe, the Regel' tulip along the Shu and the Ili and the wormwood and the duzgen in the Zaysan region. People will know what plants should be protected in their areas. This will be beneficial in preventing the useless extinction of various plants and in preserving them over the long term.

Plants have not been completely investigated from a scientific standpoint. We still do not know, for example, whether certain plants have beneficial qualities.

But this does not mean that we should not preserve them. It is possible that powerful drugs to treat liver, lung and heart disease will be manufactured in the future from ingredients in many plants now considered useless. Thus we must preserve all species of plants. Each biological species is a unique natural world. We must realize that each has appeared after hundreds, thousands or even millions of years of evolution, that each has gone through numerous changes and that each has acquired special qualities peculiar to itself, and we must understand that each plant is invaluable. It must never be forgotten that the extinction of any biological species (be it animal, fish, bird or floral) makes use of that species impossible. For this reason we must regard protection of plants as a worthy obligation.

Recently another problem arose in environmental and plant protection. As is well known, agriculture's development under conditions of scientific and technological progress has substantial influence on the environment. Construction of industrial projects and expansion of cultivated fields leads to the elimination of many plants. Improper use of mineral fertilizers and herbicides in unregulated quantities has restrained growth of valuable plants in meadows and pastures. Improperly used fertilizer pollutes the air and harms man. Thus care must be taken to use fertilizers efficiently in proper quantities. In general scientific and technological processes need not lead to pollution of the environment.

Protection of the natural environment and, within it, protection and increase of flora has continued to find its reflection in resolutions of the party and government and at sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet. There also exist several environmental protection legal acts sanctioned by the government of the republic. KaSSR laws on "Protection and Exploitation of the Animal World" and "Protection of the Atmosphere" were recently published in newspapers. These laws will soon go into effect. This will broaden our legal responsibilities regarding environmental protection. Taking advantage of the potentialities of these laws let us bring into being and preserve a marvelous natural fauna.

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CSO: 1810/624

REGIONAL

FIRST SECRETARY DESCRIBES VOSTOCHNO-KAZAKHSTAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by A. Protozanov, first secretary Vostochno-Kazakhstan oblast party committee: "Efficiency--The Search's Compass"]

[Text] The 10th Five-Year Plan has been an important stage in the development of eastern Kazakhstan's productive forces. The following facilities have appeared on the map of the oblast's industries during these years: an ore-dressing plant for the integrated copper smelter, a sulfuric acid complex at the Irtysh Plant dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of the Kazakh SSR, a scrap battery processing plant at the Leninogorsk Integrated Complex Ore Works and a fittings plant whose output is used on a widespread basis to build petroleum and natural gas mains and is used in the nuclear power industry. With the start-up of the largest integrated silk fabric plant in Kazakhstan at Ust'-Kamenogorsk, Rudnyy Altay has become a region not just for the non-ferrous metal industry, machine building and power industry but also for the textile industry.

There has been significant consolidation and expansion in the primary sector of Rudnyy Altay's economy--mining and extracting ore and producing non-ferrous and rare metals. Every third manufactured item produced here has the National Seal of Quality.

Eastern Kazakhstan's innovators have played an enormous role in developing the oblast's industrial potential, improving the yield on capital funds, and introducing progressive technology, more modern equipment, integrated quality control systems and integrated management systems. Over the last five years, they have invariably won the National Socialist Competition for the best statistics on inventions and work improvement suggestions and they have retained the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR National Committee for Inventions and Discoveries and of the National Inventor's Efficiency Experts Society's Central Council. The cumulative economic effect from the scientific designs and work improvement suggestions made during the last 5-year period has exceeded 112 million rubles.

Engineering creativity at non-ferrous metal industry enterprises is being developed most aggressively and with greater economic return.

This sector has over half of all the oblast's inventors and efficiency experts; they account for over one-half of the economic effect.

The achievements of the National Non-ferrous Metals Research Institute (NNFMRI) are well known far beyond the republic's borders. Over 150 scientists-inventors are productively working in various creative groups here; every year, they obtain at least 50 inventor's certificates.

A group from the lead-zinc subsector's leading institute carries on the majority of the major designs in close contact with innovative workers from metal industry enterprises. For example, at the beginning of this year, metal workers from the Leninogorsk Integrated Complex Ore Works' Zinc Plant dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution and a creative group from NNFMI successfully completed their joint research on hydro-metallurgical procedures for processing zinc scrap--the so-called sludge.

Based on an NNFMI suggestion, Rudnyy Altay enterprises are successfully introducing new procedures for mining complex ores using hard and hydraulic fuel for the mined area.

At the Ust'-Kamenogorsk V. I. Lenin Integrated Lead-Zinc Works, every fifth metal-worker is an innovator. The self-taught mechanic, equipment repairman and the republic's meritorious inventor Ivan Ivanovich Kotov is well known within the industry. His rotary zinc-spreading machines are very popular among the country's metal-workers. To his personal credit, this innovator has 40 work improvement suggestions and 4 inventions which have saved the nation 2 million rubles.

Now, the innovators from the integrated works are directing their primary efforts at solving a range of problems to establish scrapless production of non-ferrous metals. For this, the processing encompasses dust and gases, slag and sludge and other waste from lead-zinc production. From these wastes, they are extracting thousands of tons of additional lead, zinc, copper, sulfuric acid and rare metals. Along with the increase in total utilization of raw materials, problems of environmental protection are also being more successfully resolved, problems which are especially important in industrial centers with a high concentration of non-ferrous metal industry enterprises. Due to the search by scientists, inventors and efficiency experts, they have been able to significantly reduce harmful effluents discharged into the atmosphere and rivers in recent years. Now, alongside the giants of the non-ferrous metal industry on the Irtysh and Ul'ba, you can see dozens of fishermen with their poles in their hands.

A lively interest in scientific problems, a search for optimal engineering solutions and coordinating scientific research with the goals of actual industrial renewal--these are the nourishing environment for any discovery, invention or work-improvement suggestion. This is why the oblast party organization, the local

soviet and Rudnyy Altay's trade union committees attach a great deal of significance to the movement "engineer support for the workers' initiative." To a great extent, this movement not only facilitates the unleashing of the workers' creative energy, but also reduces ways of integrating the most interesting innovations into production.

As this movement evolved all over at enterprises and construction sites, creative societies were formed. Presently, the oblast has over 2,000 creative teams which have fused the experience, initiative and knowledge of 8,000 highly skilled workers, engineers and technicians. They are actively searching for ways to eliminate production bottlenecks, are thoroughly analyzing all work improvement suggestions and inventions submitted, are studying the literature on patents and the experience of innovators at the nation's leading enterprises and are providing continual assistance to beginning efficiency experts.

The work of integrated creative teams at the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Integrated Titanium-Magnesium Works dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution--which has been a repeated winner in the National Competition for Introducing Scientific and Technological Advances--is instructive in this respect. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, the metal-workers set an objective to save 3 million rubles through work-improvement suggestions and inventions and they deposited a million more in the national treasury.

At the works, there is a clear-cut system for organizing the scientific and technological search. Its primary links are the integrated teams. They are managed by senior specialists and leading engineers. Innovators' suggestions are examined at the volunteer-staffed experimental design bureau which has branches operating in all the production departments. The work of these echelons is coordinated by the enterprise's scientific and technological council.

One of the creative teams, for example, is headed by the works director, M. Baybekov, candidate of engineering sciences. This team developed and implemented an original design for converting the magnesium process stage without a production shut-down. In cooperation with scientists at the Zaporozhskiy Titanium Institute and the National Aluminum, Magnesium and Electrode Industry Institute, the creative team created diaphragm-free electrolizers which were installed in the department. As a result of the conversion, magnesium output increased by almost 20 percent and all the metal has the National Seal of Quality.

A most difficult package of jobs to develop and introduce self-propelled machinery at Kazakhstan's mining enterprises was accomplished by creative teams at the Eastern Machinery Plant dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of the USSR in cooperation with innovators from NNFMRI, the National Nickel Planning Institute and

the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Highway Engineering Institute. Powerful mine bulldozers, trolleys, underground buses, machines to fill blast holes with explosives and airguns to support mine headings with liquid cement had made it possible to raise miner's labor productivity by a factor of 2-3 and have made it possible to significantly improve their underground working conditions.

At present, this community of scientists, engineers, workers and technicians is engaged in developing the sector's first experimental mine with a continuous process for mining ore based on self-propelled equipment, vibration machinery and pneumatic pulse-operated devices.

At the present stage of the scientific and technological revolution, the inventors and efficiency experts movement could not even be imagined without the student design bureaus and the engineering study groups at vocational-technical schools. These are the primary reserves of innovators, an important scientific undertaking for technological progress. With well-assigned work, the student design bureaus obtain realistic results.

For example, the students of Ust'-Kamenogorsk Highway Engineering Institute have accomplished over 20 contracted jobs worth a quarter of a million rubles just during the last five-year period (and the bureau was just established here 12 years ago). I would like to single out their industrial designs for non-ferrous metal industry enterprises. Along with the institute scientists, the students are designing a range of vibration process machinery for Moscow's S. P. Solov'yev Integrated Hard Alloy Works.

In short, the range of the student's scientific search and the scope of their actual design work present a rather convincing argument for granting student design bureaus the powers of design organizations. This would make it possible to greatly increase the amount of design research being done by students, to facilitate student design bureau financing and, of special importance, to strengthen the experimental facilities at higher educational institutions.

The large-scale nature of the innovator's movement makes the problems of putting the scientific and technological output into production and of enhancing its economic efficiency especially urgent. Right now, every ruble spent on inventions and work improvement suggestions in our oblast brings in an average of approximately 18 rubles profit. This indicator would be 2-3 times higher if the most profitable inventions could be brought on-line on time. Actually, while the introduction rate for adopted work improvement suggestions is 91 percent at Rudnyy Altay's enterprises, inventions are progressing a lot slower.

The restraints on implementation of valuable inventions are generally well known both at ministries and planning agencies. They are primarily the poor research and experimental facilities at research organizations, a lack of coordination between production and capital

construction plants and scientific and technological development plans and a shortage of specialists. The more aggressive creation of inter-departmental industrial research associations and systems would be of obvious benefit in overcoming the departmental barriers on the paths to implementation.

"It is necessary," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "to eliminate everything that makes the process of introducing the new difficult, slow or painful. Industry must be vitally interested in a more rapid and better assimilation of the fruits of thought, the fruits of the scientists and designers work." Eastern Kazakhstan's innovators are trying to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Party organizations of enterprises, research institutes, higher educational institutions and design bureaus are helping them in every way possible in the selection of topics, better utilization of research potential and the swiftest possible introduction of the results of creative thinking into production.

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CSO: 1800/831

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REGIONAL

GUSEYNOV SPEAKS AT BAKU GORKOM PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Aug 81 p 2

Report on speech of V. A. Guseynov, first secretary of the Baku City Party Committee, at the plenum of the Baku City Party Committee (AZERINFORM): "Constant Attention and Concern for Services"

Text The tasks of the party organizations of Baku on the further improvement of trade and personal service in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan were discussed at the plenum of the Baku City Party Committee.

V. A. Guseynov, first secretary of the Baku City Party Committee, delivered the report.

The party organizations of the city, he said, are performing active work on the mobilization of the workers for the transformation of the capital of Azerbaijan into a model communist city. This diverse and responsible task is inseparably connected with the fundamental improvement of the trade service of the people of Baku, the further development of the sphere of services, which are playing an important role in the solution of important socio-economic problems of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

With the active assistance and support of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan the party committees of the city are increasing the attention to questions of the development of trade, personal service, the attachment of personnel in their links, the improvement of the material and technical base. As a result of the work that has been done the retail commodity turnover during the years of the past five-year plan increased significantly and last year came to 1.5 billion rubles, the commodity turnover of public dining increased by 24 million rubles and the volume of personal services increased by 40 percent. Tens of new modern enterprises of trade, public dining and personal service were placed into operation. Now the demands of the population for mass demand goods have begun to be met more completely, the structure of trade has been improved somewhat, advanced methods of service are being adopted more actively. The further improvement of the pattern of public consumption by means of the leading increase of nonfood consumer items is a characteristic feature. The proportion of the commodity turnover per Baku resident increased during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan by 23 percent.

The enterprises of the food, light, local, meat and dairy and other sectors of industry increased the production of consumer goods and enlarged their assortment. New capacities for the output of foodstuffs, footwear and other items were put into operation.

More than 400 brigades of communist labor and about 3,000 winners of the socialist competition are in the forefront of the drive of the workers of services for the successful fulfillment of the plans and obligations of the new five-year plan. Using the example of the leading workers the party organizations and economic managers should conduct extensive educational work in the collectives.

However, it should be admitted in a self-critical manner, the speaker emphasized, that there are serious deficiencies in the activity of the enterprises of services and the sectors of industry, which produce consumer goods; their work as a whole still does not conform to the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The demands of the population for high quality garments and knitwear, fabrics, footwear, dishes, furniture, children's and other everyday goods are not being fully met. The assortment of baked goods, macaroni items and sausage and several other food products is narrow.

The frequent violations by supply enterprises of contractual obligations on deliveries of goods in the agreed on assortment and on the set dates are complicating the work of trade to a considerable extent. As in the past the problem of the quality of the products being supplied remains acute. The trade organizations of the city are poorly managing the commodity reserves, are poorly studying demand and market conditions and are permitting unjustified disruptions in the provision of the workers with various goods which are available in sufficient quantities at bases and at the suppliers.

The low level of the utilization of the floor space of stores, including self-service stores, Comrade Guseynov noted, as in the past remains a serious shortcoming in the activity of trade organizations. The situation with the output and sale of packaged goods and the introduction in production of packaging machines and devices is extremely unsatisfactory, the percentage of inefficient manual labor is still high.

Questions of the further improvement of the supply and trade in Baku in fruits and vegetables and the operation of the kolkhoz markets occupied an important place in the report, as well as in the statements of the discussion participants--First Secretary of the Leninskiy Rayon Party Committee A. Sadykhov, republic Minister of Trade S. Kasumova, Deputy Chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee R. Makili, Chief of the Administration of Trade of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee Z. Gasanova and others. In recent times, the speakers noted, owing to the steps taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the volume of state and cooperative trade in fruits, vegetables and potatoes has more than doubled. However, the available potentials for improving the supply of Baku residents with vegetables and fruits, unfortunately, are being far from fully utilized. This is explained not by the lack of resources, but by the poor organization of the delivery, storage and sale of these important products. The plenum participants made serious complaints in this respect against Azerittifak and the republic Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, which regularly upset the plans of state deliveries of fruits and vegetables to the city.

The Administration of Kolkhoz Markets of the Republic Ministry of Trade is performing unsatisfactorily the work on the organization of kolkhoz trade and the attraction of surpluses of agricultural produce to the city markets and is not taking the proper steps on the improvement of the selection, placement and training of personnel and the establishment of a fixed order at the markets. A number of executive committees of the rayon soviets, which are not taking serious steps to eliminate the abuses and other negative phenomena, which have taken root at the markets, are displaying a superficial approach to the solution of this important problem and inconsistency.

First Secretary of the Narimanovskiy Rayon Party Committee Z. Abdurakhmanov, Section Chief and Secretary of the Party Organization of the Baky Department Store Z. Aslanova, Chairman of the Shaumyanovskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee Kh. Samedov, Yu. Arushanyan, a gas welder of the Zakfederatsiya Plant, and other speakers noted that the standard of consumer service and the sanitary condition of a number of stores, especially fruit and vegetable stores, as in the past are at a low level. Cases of shortchanging, giving short weight and deceiving customers and other abuses, the organization of the uncompromising control of which should be at the center of attention of party, soviet, administrative and management executives, have not yet been eliminated.

The city party committee, it was stated at the plenum, is receiving numerous letters of workers, in which the approval of measures on the establishment of exemplary order in trade is expressed. In one of them Baku petroleum industry workers write: "We workers appreciate the efforts of the party, which are aimed at the improvement of the operation of services and the eradication of negative phenomena. Who gave some trade workers the right to pick the pocket of the working man? Much in the matter of eradicating the shortcomings also depends on us, the customers. We are obligated not to pass over such cases and to rebuff smart operators and scroungers who have gone too far."

In this connection it was stressed at the plenum that some primary party organizations of trade organizations and personal service are passively and formally performing work on increasing the level and quality of consumer service, are poorly utilizing the right granted to them to monitor the activity of the administration and are displaying indifference to the abuses and violations of Soviet trade regulations, which are being committed.

Much depends on what kind of personnel are selected and sent to the system of trade and personal service, E. Popova, chief of the dining room of City Vocational and Technical School No 55, First Secretary of the Baku City Komsomol Committee O. Salamov, Chief of the Administration of Consumer Service of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee L. Lissova, Secretary of the Party Organization of the Factory of the Custom Sewing and Repair of Clothing No 2 A. Kurbanova and others emphasized in their statements. The present level of services requires that skilled, well-trained people were here. Meanwhile, the provision of personnel of mass occupations for the sector for many years was carried out and is being carried out by means of unorganized recruitment. Such an approach promotes the appearance in trade and at consumer service enterprises of casual individuals who treat the job being performed without respect; frequently their desire to work in services is dictated by the aspiration for easy money.

The wasteful use of young specialists, to say the least, is also an important problem. At present more than 2,000 graduates of higher educational institutions and teknikums are performing the unskilled job of junior salespeople, shipping clerks, cashiers and others. At the same time about 30 percent of the middle-level managers do not have a higher and secondary specialized education, which to a considerable extent is checked the improvement of trade and is forming among a certain portion of the young specialists an indifferent attitude toward the acquired specialty. The departments of the city committee and the rayon committees of the party are obliged to study these questions closely. It is also impossible to tolerate the fact that for a long time a number of management positions in services have remained vacant, which attests to the poor work with the reserve of personnel and to the lack of a well-thought out and precise system of their promotion.

The party, soviet and economic organs of the city, it was emphasized at the plenum, have achieved the further development of personal services, the strengthening and improvement of the material base of consumer service. At the same time many reproaches and complaints about the violation by many enterprises of the deadlines of the filling of orders and about their low quality are still being received from residents of the city. The problem of the construction of new consumer service enterprises and the use of operating capacities remains acute. For example, the capacities of the Aygyun, Aynur and other houses of personal service, the imperfect production structure of which does not make it possible to influence effectively the growth of labor productivity and the increase of the standard and quality of consumer service, have not been loaded to full capacity.

Questions of the increase of the liability of managers for the assigned matter, the tightening up of party and state discipline, the safekeeping of socialist property and the further development of socialist competition were also at the center of attention of the plenum participants.

Steps on the considerable improvement of the operation of service enterprises in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan were outlined in the adopted decree.

The plenum also heard about the question of the work of the city party organizations on the implementation of the decisions of the plenum of the city party committee of 7 June 1979, which discussed the tasks of the Baku Party Organization on the further improvement of the work with the letters and oral appeals of workers, and the means of improving this work in light of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Measures to Further Improve the Work With Letters and Suggestions of Workers in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." L. A. Sokolov, second secretary of the Baku City Party Committee, delivered a message.

Yu. N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, spoke at the plenum.

Ya. I. Karakhanov and M. A. Nazarov, chiefs of departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and V. G. Grishin, a member of the editorial board of the newspaper PRAVDA, took part in the work of the plenum.

7807  
CSO: 1800/846

REGIONAL

IBRAGIMOV DISCUSSES PEACE, ASIAN AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Aug 81 p 4

Article by Mirza Ibragimov, people's writer of Azerbaijan and chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries: "In the Name of Man"

Text Mirza Ibragimov, people's writer of the republic, whose 70th birthday, as is stipulated by the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, will be celebrated widely in October of this year, has diverse talents. A prose writer, a playwright, a journalist, a prominent public figure of the country, who is waging an active campaign for peace, and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, he is the chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. Precisely this aspect of his activity is discussed in the article which we are publishing today.

The word "peace" is heard in all languages. It is heated by the warmth of hearts, is filled with the belief of man in the power of good and comes to the aid at the most difficult moments of life. Today, when all mankind is outraged by the abominable decision of U.S. President R. Reagan on the production of the neutron bomb, the people of good will are pronouncing with particular energy this word--peace. They are protesting the decision which was sacrilegiously made on 6 August 1981--on the day of remembrance of the victims of Hiroshima. The decision which deprives man of his foremost, most important right--the right to life, for the neutron bomb holds out death from nuclear conflagration to millions of people, to everything alive on earth.

My fate formed in such a way that I have had occasion to visit many countries and to become acquainted with a large number of the most different people. And often, even without knowing their language, it was possible to understand each other perfectly well without an interpreter, for there is one means of communication, which is truly unique--it is the language of peace and friendship.

While heading the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, I have taken part in the work of many international congresses, symposia and conferences and have spoken at literary and sociopolitical forums. And I have always been convinced of what enormous importance literature, the artistic word, which originated in the heart of the humanist writer, are. The turn of the forces of the

reaction to subtle provocations, violence and terror in order to suppress the liberation struggle is increasing more and more the interest of the popular masses in literature which is permeated with the ideas of humanism, because the writer penetrates the very heart of the life of society and its very depths and shows its essence, its prospects.

Literature has played an exceptional role in the triumph of the new ideals and socialist relations. To this day it also remains a mighty ideological weapon, a great effective means in the struggle for peace and the progress of nations. It is calling people to good and peace today as well. And I repeatedly felt the force of this appeal when I was at the most different places of our planet, first of all where nations had embarked on the path of independence.

The movement of solidarity of Asian and African countries opposes the forces of the reaction, which are nurturing new plans of enslaving the nations. Not wishing to reconcile themselves with oppression and coercion, the plundering of the national wealth and social injustice, the progressive forces of these countries have risen to the liberation struggle. They are waging a difficult battle against an experienced opponent. Many outstanding figures of Asia and Africa have fallen in it, but new heroes have taken their place. The sacred flame of the struggle for freedom has flared up, the thirst of nations for peace has become a mighty creative force.

When on foreign trips you sense especially keenly this aspiration of people for peace, their thirst for a calm sky. The sacred beauty of nature and napalm, the wise harmony of life and the atomic bomb, which brings death to everything living, are incompatible and tragically contradict each other.

The Soviet Union--the first socialist state on the planet--is promoting detente in every possible way, ardently supports the national liberation struggle of oppressed peoples and is striving for peace on earth. The recent Appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world, which found an enthusiastic response in the hearts of people and of all the progressive, peace-loving forces of the planet, also attests to this.

The Soviet public is taking an active stand of support of the movement of Afro-Asian solidarity. Ardent champions of the liberation of oppressed peoples, the Soviet people are taking part in this movement, being guided by Lenin's principle of internationalism. This principle is the basis for all the activity of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity, the 25th anniversary of which was celebrated recently. Thousands of workers of our country, representatives of all the strata of the multi-national Soviet people are taking part in its work and are making their contribution to the strengthening of peace.

The bleeding wounds of the memory of those who lived through World War II, who lost their relatives and friends in its ruins, have still not healed. They are still dying in Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun, because many years ago the sun over Hiroshima rose in the form of an atomic mushroom cloud, the ash of Lidice and (Khatyn') is still knocking at our hearts. But the danger of war on earth has still not been overcome. The forces of imperialism not only are not halting the intensive arms race, but are stepping up its pace. And under these conditions the role of Soviet writers, who are in the front line of the ideological struggle, is increasing immeasurably. It is the honorable duty of literary men to cultivate with their books ideological stability and civic integrity and to promote lofty

ideals. Many of us belong to international public organizations and visit various countries on a good will mission, for the purpose of overcoming barriers of distrust. And the great and proud truth about the Soviet Union, about its humanistic system and its steady movement forward, toward communism is becoming obvious to all the world.

We return from such trips overflowing with impressions, ready to devote even greater efforts to solidarity with the struggling peoples. Meetings with people, whose goal is to achieve peace for all, are imprinted in one's memory for all of one's life. I will never forget the dark black-eyed woman--Esmira--from Palestine who, while speaking at a conference in Lisbon, spoke with great pain about the sufferings of her people, about the tragedy of hundreds of thousands of old people, women and children, who had been driven from their native places and had been deprived of the elementary conditions of existence. "We are a working people," she said, "we want to plant trees, cultivate gardens, but we have been forced to take up arms. We appeal to all people to understand our tragedy and to extend us a helping hand."

And all honest, progressively thinking people cannot but respond to this appeal, for the ideals of peace unite people.

The workers and peasants of Angola and Mozambique, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, Palestine and Namibia greet the representatives of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity as envoys of peace. The committee is giving much assistance to the national liberation movement of the countries of Asia and Africa, sending medicine, clothing, school equipment, equipment and vehicles as a gift to those in need. Thousands of envoys from the countries of Asia and Africa are studying on stipends of the committee at higher and secondary educational institutions of the Soviet Union. They are becoming highly skilled specialists of the national economy, public health, education, culture.

At the 26th CPSU Congress the leader of our party and the Soviet state, the tireless champion of peace throughout the world, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev advanced large-scale ideas and proposals on the curbing of the arms race. They are inspiring all progressive mankind and the Soviet public to unity and solidarity with all people of good will on earth. The 13th session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, which was recently held in Aden and in which the representatives of nearly 100 national and international organizations took part, was a manifestation of the unity of the anti-imperialist forces and of the enthusiastic approval and support of the Soviet Peace Program. It was an important stage in the drive to prevent a new world war.

And today, turning their eyes to the future of the continents of Asia and Africa, to the future of our entire immense planet, the Soviet people believe that the peoples of all the earth will see above their head only a calm sky, and its clear blue color will become a symbol of happiness and confidence in the future. Because it is impossible to halt the forward march of history. It is impossible to block the wide channel of the mighty and rapid river--the movement of solidarity with the peoples struggling for freedom. It is impossible to extinguish the light of hope in the hearts of people.

And we, the writers of the Soviet Union, communists and internationalists, plenipotentiaries of the first socialist state in the world, will henceforth make the contribution within our power so that this light of hope would never go out.

7807

CSO: 1800/846

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON MANUSCRIPTS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Report: "In the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has discussed measures to further improve the performance of the Republic Manuscript Fund under the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences.

The resolution points out that the role of the social sciences in the accomplishment of tasks pertaining to the socioeconomic, political and spiritual life of Soviet society has grown immeasurably today. The study of problems of man's communist indoctrination and his all-round, balanced development has assumed fundamental importance. The scientific study and development of current problems pertaining to Soviet man's indoctrination in our people's revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, the study of his historical past and cultural heritage constitute an extremely important task for scientific institutions dealing with the humanities.

The Republic Manuscript Fund of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences--one of our nation's largest scientific centers--has performed a certain amount of work in the study of our classical and cultural heritage from the past, in the collection, systematizing and safekeeping of manuscripts and miniatures and the publication of works by prominent literary figures, philosophers and scientists. The manuscript fund now includes more than 40,000 titles of original literary monuments in the Azerbaijan, Russian, Armenian and a number of eastern languages, dealing with various branches of science and other fields of knowledge. All of this forms a classical heritage from the history and culture not only of the Azerbaijan people, but of other USSR peoples as well. The Republic Manuscript Fund has prepared and issued a considerable number of scientific works highly rated by prominent orientalists.

At the same time, the Republic Manuscript Fund under the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences is doing little to find, collect and systematize literary monuments; to acquire, study, publicize and display microfilms and photocopies, slides and diapositives of manuscripts and miniatures. There is no scientific, bibliographic catalog, scientific, critical texts are being compiled too slowly, and urgent problems surrounding the study of literary monuments are not being adequately elaborated.

A lack of special premises and normal conditions for storing manuscripts at the Republic Manuscript Fund is to a great extent making it difficult to provide proper safekeeping for the literary monuments. We need to further improve the structure of the

subdivisions and to build up their materials and equipment base. The publicizing of our classical heritage and the publication of literary monuments is poorly organized, and exhibits and showings of these are rarely held. We lack sufficiently broad contacts with many repositories, both in our country and abroad, and we lack a printing base.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has decreed that the extensive use of our classical heritage from the past in the communist indoctrination of the workers and the strengthening of international ties and friendship among peoples of the USSR is an extremely important task of the presidium and the party committee of the Republic Manuscript Fund under the Academy of Sciences.

The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers has been directed to consider the proposal by the republic's Academy of Sciences that the Republic Manuscript Fund be made into a manuscript institute and that steps be taken to build up the manuscript fund's materials and equipment foundation.

The Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences and the Republic Manuscript Fund should considerably increase the acquisition of manuscripts, miniatures, microfilms and photocopies, enlarge the work performed to find, study and publicize examples of our classical heritage, the literary and applied arts, to systematize and arrange for the safekeeping of literary monuments, and sharply increase their publication volume.

We have adopted a proposal by the republic's Academy of Sciences that vacant buildings of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet be turned over for housing the Republic Manuscript Fund and that a permanent exhibit of ancient manuscripts and miniatures be established.

11499  
CSO: 1800/840

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN RESOLUTION TO ASSIST ARKHANGELSK OBLAST

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Report: "On Measures to Render Assistance Through Sponsorship to Arkhangelsk Oblast During the Years 1981-1985"]

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers noted in its resolution that the republic's party, soviet, trade union and economic bodies performed a certain amount of work during the 10th five-year period to render assistance through sponsorship to Arkhangelsk Oblast.

A mobile mechanized column of Glavazmeliyodstroy has been created; its base of support is being developed and a rail line and settlement have been opened up in the oblast in order to carry out construction projects according to plan.

Construction and installation work totalling 8 million rubles has been performed by the republic's student construction teams at rural, industrial and transport construction sites.

Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been provided with considerable assistance in the form of various materials, equipment and spare parts for agricultural machinery. Cadres of engineers--hydraulic engineers, builders and machine operators--have been sent to work on a permanent basis in the oblast.

A total of 6,200 tons of early vegetables, fruits, grapes and other produce has been delivered to oblast trade organizations over and above the plan. The ASPS[Azerbaijan Trade Union Council] has annually allocated more than 200 passes to republic sanitoria and guest houses for the workers of Arkhangelsk Oblast, and provision has been made for accepting and serving a large number of tourists from Arkhangelsk.

A considerable amount of cultural exchange work has been performed. Prominent artists regularly visit the oblast, and concert groups and amateur performing teams give performances for the oblast workers. The works of Azerbaijan artists and republic writers and recordings of Azerbaijan music have been presented to oblast museums and libraries. Azinform and the Azerbaijan Artists' Union have annually set up displays and photographic exhibits devoted to the daily work performed in the republic, to the republic's natural beauty and its historical and cultural monuments.

The republic's newspaper publishers and its radio and television agencies have constantly presented programs on the cultural and artistic life of Arkhangelsk Oblast, with republic aid through sponsorship.

In order to increase the aid through sponsorship to Arkhangelsk Oblast during the period 1981-1985 the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers have directed the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, republic ministries and departments, Union organizations and institutions, the Council of Ministers of the Nakhichevan ASSR, the ispolkom of the NKAO [Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast] and the ispolkoms of rayon and city soviets of people's deputies to develop and expand contacts between party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs, scientific and educational institutions of the republic and the oblast. There is to be a continuation of the reciprocal exchange of delegations sent to strengthen the sponsorship ties.

The Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the Azerbaijan Ministry of the Construction and Utilization of Roads and Glavazmeliyodstroy have been given assignments for construction and installation work totalling 25 million rubles for rural and water management, industrial and transport construction projects in Arkhangelsk Oblast during the current five-year period.

A commission has been formed to exercise operational supervision and improve control over the sponsorship activities. It is chaired by Sh.A. Rasizade, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers.

The Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, Azinform and the editors of republic newspapers have been charged with arranging an exchange of newspaper columns, television and radio programs telling about the efforts of the workers in Azerbaijan and Arkhangelsk Oblast to implement 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The aid through sponsorship rendered by ministries, departments and organizations is to be regularly publicised on the pages of republic and oblast newspapers, in radio broadcasts and television programs.

The Azerbaijan Ministry of Culture has been directed:

- in cooperation with Roskontsert, to schedule at least five trips by artists' groups and concert teams to Arkhangelsk Oblast and to arrange sponsored programs and creative meetings between these groups and the oblast workers and students;
- together with the Composers' Union, the Artists' Union and the Azerbaijan Theater Society, to send prominent republic artists to perform for the workers of Arkhangelsk Oblast and to create works of art dealing with life in the oblast and with the fraternal friendship existing among the peoples of the RSFSR and Azerbaijan;
- to send recordings of the best symphonic and operatic works of republic composers and of Azerbaijan folk music to the Arkhangelsk Oblast Administration of Culture for the record department of the oblast library, to be financed out of centralized funds of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Culture;
- together with the Arkhangelsk Oblast Administration of Culture, to arrange reciprocal programs by teams of amateur artists, exchange museum exhibits and exchanges of the works of artists of Azerbaijan and Arkhangelsk Oblast;

- to send series of books by Azerbaijan writers and books about Azerbaijan to Arkhangelsk Oblast for its cultural and educational institutions.

The Azerbaijan SSR Gossnab and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika are to provide the oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes with various types of materials, equipment and spare parts for agricultural machinery according to a coordinated list.

The Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan and its Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education have been directed to send 15 hydraulic engineers and 20 construction engineers to the oblast between 1981 and 1985 to work there on a permanent basis.

It has been recommended that the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee improve its performance with respect to sending volunteers to work on rural and land reclamation projects in Arkhangelsk Oblast. It is to send young men and women each year with Komsomol authorizations for the construction of projects in Arkhangelsk Oblast in accordance with the plan for public call-up by the Komsomol Central Committee;

- to send 1,000 student-workers to Arkhangelsk Oblast each year for the construction of extremely important national economic projects, housing and cultural and domestic service facilities, and to have student teams perform construction and installation work totalling at least 1.5 million rubles each year;
- to send agitation groups consisting of outstanding young production workers and innovators, holders of Azerbaijan Lenin Komsomol prizes, prominent writers and artists and teams of amateur performers to Komsomol shock-labor projects in Arkhangelsk Oblast;
- to develop and strengthen links of sponsorship between the republic's Komsomol organizations and the Komsomol organizations of Arkhangelsk Oblast;
- to constantly improve the methods of cooperation used by Komsomol offices for the exchange of methodological and informational materials;
- to arrange for the annual acceptance of young men and women from Arkhangelsk Oblast to take part in the Soviet youth tours "My Homeland is the USSR";
- to provide rural schools in Arkhangelsk Oblast with practical assistance in setting up special-subject rooms and to send them literature on Azerbaijan's history and culture and works by the republic's poets and writers.

The republic's Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Production and the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking are to ship fruits, vegetables and grapes to the oblast trade organizations each year, over and above the volumes specified in the plan.

The ASPS and the republic's Council for Tourism have been directed to allocate at least 200 passes to republic sanatoria, guest houses, rest facilities and Pioneer camps and to increase the acceptance and servicing of tourists from the oblast.

The Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade has been directed to provide oblast libraries with current sociopolitical, creative and other literature each year, with payment. It is to send a group of publishers and movie distributors on temporary assignment to the oblast to exchange know-how with and help their colleagues.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers have expressed their firm confidence that the republic's party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations will make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of tasks set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress for converting the Non-Chernozem Region into an area of highly productive crop production and animal husbandry, to the development of the appropriate branches of industry and to the resolution of the rural area's social problems.

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